99TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
99-714

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1987

JULY 24, 1986.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. YATES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

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REPORT

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[To accompany H.R. 5234]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

CONTENTS

	Page Bill	Page Report
Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Land Management	2	10
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	7	16
National Park Service	11	24
Geological Survey	17	35
Minerals Management Service	19	38
Bureau of Mines	21	43
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	22	45
Bureau of Indian Affairs	24	49
Territorial and International Affairs	29	57
Departmental Offices	31	62
Related Agencies:		
Forest Service, USDA	45	66

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	Page Bill	Page Report
Department of Energy:		
Clean Coal Technology	52	78
Fossil Energy Research and Development	53	78
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	54	84
Energy Conservation	54	86
Economic Regulation	56	91
Emergency Preparedness	56	92
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	56	92
Energy Information Administration	57	93
Indian Health Service, DHHS	59	94
Indian Education, DEd	63	100
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission	63	102
Smithsonian Institution	64	104
National Gallery of Art	66	108
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	68	109
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	68	111
Commission of Fine Arts	71	115
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	71	116
National Capital Planning Commission	71	116
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission	72	116
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	72	117
United States Holocaust Memorial Council	72	118

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344) requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how that authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to current resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 302(b)		This bill	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority	8,500	53	8,156	47
Outlays	5,638	3,333	5,627	3,327
Direct loans	16	3	16	3
Primary guarantees	30	0	30	0

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee has conducted extensive hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation bill for 1987. The hearings are contained in 11 published volumes totaling approximately 11,645 pages.

During the course of the hearings testimony was taken on 35 days from more than 900 witnesses, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee, but also

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from Members of Congress, State and local government officials and private citizens.

The bill which is recommended for 1987 has been developed after careful consideration of all the facts and details available to the Committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates fiscal year 1987	Committee bill, fiscal year 1987	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	$3,632,714,000	$4,010,119,000	+$377,405,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	2,984,261,000	4,237,073,000	+1,252,812,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	6,616,975,000	8,247,192,000	+1,630,217,000

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

In addition to the amounts in the accompanying bill, which are reflected in the table above, permanent legislation authorizes the continuation of certain government activities without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process.

Details of these activities are listed in tables at the end of this report. In fiscal year 1986, these activities are estimated to total $2,101,162,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1987 is $2,197,968,350.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1986–87

Item	Fiscal year 1986	Fiscal year 1987	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriation bill	$8,456,353,000	$8,247,192,000	−$209,161,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	1,348,910,000	1,326,193,350	−22,716,650
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	752,252,000	871,775,000	+119,523,000
Total, budget authority	10,557,515,000	10,445,160,350	−112,354,650

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1985 and 1986, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1987. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1985 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

Item	Fiscal Year—		
	1985	1986	1987
New obligational authority	$8,117,306,000	$8,456,353,000	$8,247,192,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	7,648,259,000	7,931,586,000	7,647,113,000
Forest Service	1,024,789,000	1,321,553,000	1,229,475,000
Naval petroleum reserves	1,299,200,000	763,200,000	716,200,000
Total	9,972,248,000	10,016,339,000	9,592,788,000

REPROGRAMING PROCEDURES

The following are the current procedures governing reprograming actions for programs and activities funded in the Interior Appropriations Act:

1. *Definition.*—"Reprograming," as defined in these procedures, includes the reallocation of funds from one budget activity to another. In cases where either Committee report displays an allocation of an appropriation below the activity level, that more detailed level shall be the basis for reprograming. For construction accounts, a reprograming constitutes the reallocation of funds from one construction project identified in the justifications to another. A reprograming shall also consist of any significant departure from the program described in the agency's budget justifications. This includes proposed reorganizations even without a change in funding.

2. *Criteria for reprograming.*—(a) Any project or activity which may be deferred through reprograming shall not later be accomplished by means of further reprograming; but, instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred project or activity through the regular appropriation process.

(b) A reprograming should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises; and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year would result in actual loss or damage. Mere convenience or desire should not be factors for consideration.

(c) Reprograming should not be employed to initiate new programs or to change allocations specifically denied, limited or increased by the Congress in the Act or the report. In cases where unforeseen events or conditions are deemed to require such changes, proposals shall be submitted in advance to the Committee, regardless of amounts involved, and be fully explained and justified.

3. *Reporting and approval procedures.*—(a) Any proposed reprograming must be submitted to the Committee in writing prior to implementation if it exceeds $250,000 annually or results in an increase or decrease of more than 10 percent annually in affected programs, with the following exceptions:

(1) Any land purchase not exceeding $100,000.

(2) Any construction project, not exceeding $100,000, or which results in an increase or decrease of not more than 25 percent annually.

(3) Savings from a construction project in one of the Trust Territory governments may be applied to a shortfall on another project in the same area.

Timely reports on these reprogramings shall be forwarded to the Committee by the Department.

(b) All reprogramings shall be reported to the Committee quarterly and shall include cumulative totals.

(c) Any significant shifts of funding among object classifications should also be reported to the Committee in a timely manner.

(d) Reprograming proposals submitted to the Committee for prior approval shall be considered approved after 30 calendar days if the Committee has posed no objection. However, agencies will be expected to extend the approval deadline if specifically requested by either Committee.

4. *Administrative Overhead Accounts.*—For all appropriations where costs of overhead administrative expenses are funded in part from "assessments" of various budget activities within an appropriation, the assessments shall be shown in justifications under the discussion of administrative expenses.

5. *Contingency Accounts.*—For all appropriations where assessments are made against various budget activities or allocations for contingencies, the Committee expects a full explanation, separate from the justifications. The explanation shall show the amount of the assessment, the activities assessed, and the purpose of the fund. The Committee expects reports each year detailing the use of these funds. In no case shall such a fund be used to finance projects and activities disapproved or limited by Congress or to finance new permanent positions or to finance programs or activities that could be foreseen and included in the normal budget review process. Contingency funds shall not be used to initiate new programs.

6. *Declarations of taking.*—An increasing number of declarations of taking are resulting in court awards far in excess of amounts deposited with the court. The Committee, therefore, directs the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Forest Service to seek Committee approval in advance of filing declarations of taking.

7. *Report language.*—Any limitation, directive, or earmarking contained in either the House or Senate report which is not contradicted by the other report nor specifically denied in the conference report shall be considered as having been approved by both Houses of Congress.

8. *Government Comptrollers.*—Vacancies occurring in the offices of the Government Comptrollers, Office of the Inspector General, shall not be reallocated to any other organization unless approved through reprograming procedures.

9. *U.S. Forest Service.*—The following procedures shall apply to the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture:

(a) The Forest Service shall not change the boundaries of any region, abolish any region, move or close any regional office for research, State and private forestry, or National Forest System administration, without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the House Committee on Agriculture, in compliance with these reprograming procedures.

(b) The appropriation structure for the Forest Service shall not be altered without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

(c) Provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) and of 7 U.S.C. 147b shall apply to appropriations available to the Forest Service only to the extent that the proposed transfer is approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in compliance with these reprograming procedures.

10. *Assessments.*—No assessments shall be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, or project funded by the Interior Appropriations Act unless such assessments and the basis therefor are presented to the Committees on Appropriations and are approved by such committees, in compliance with these procedures.

11. *Land acquisitions.*—Lands shall not be acquired for more than the approved appraised value (as addressed in section 301(3) of Public Law 91-646) except for condemnations and declarations of taking, unless such acquisitions are submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for approval in compliance with these procedures.

APPLICATION OF GENERAL REDUCTIONS

The level at which reductions shall be taken pursuant to the Deficit Reduction Act of 1985, if such reductions are required in fiscal year 1987, is defined by the Committee as follows:

As provided for by section 252(a)(1)(B)(i) of Public Law 99-177 and for the purposes of a Presidential Order issued pursuant to section 252 of said Act, the term "program, project, and activity" for items under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives and the Senate is defined as (1) any item specifically identified in tables or written material set forth in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, or accompanying committee reports or the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference; (2) any Government-owned or Government-operated facility; and (3) management units, such as national parks, national forests, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, research units, regional, state and other administrative units and the like, for which funds are provided in fiscal year 1987.

The Committee emphasizes that any item for which a specific dollar amount is mentioned in an accompanying report, including all increases over the budget estimate approved by the Committee, shall be subject to a percentage reduction no greater or less than the percentage reduction applied to all non-defense accounts.

ENERGY INITIATIVES

Circumstances in energy markets have changed substantially in the past year. Oil prices have dropped to low levels causing marginal producing wells in the United States to be shut-in or abandoned, and exploratory activity for new sources of oil has decreased dramatically. This has led to projections of increased import dependence in the future compared to previous estimates. Despite this, the Administration has continued to propose a moratorium on the construction and filling of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Decreased production projections, coupled with low current prices, lead the Committee to continue previous Congressional energy security initiatives by recommending $147,433,000 for continued construction of oil storage capacity for the Reserve, and $331,000,000 for continued purchases of oil at a rate of 85,000 barrels a day, instead of the Administration-proposed moratorium. If, as Congress directed, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve was to be filled at a time when the price of oil approximated $30 per barrel, certainly it is the better part of wisdom and good business at this time to purchase oil through the SPR when the price per barrel approximates $15 or less. The Committee believes that in order to insure the nation's industrial protection, the levels for the SPR designated by Congress should be reached as promptly as possible.

In fossil energy and energy conservation research and development, the Administration has proposed drastic reductions in the level of government support. In view of decreasing oil production, increasing projections of coal use, long-term requirements for alternative fuels, and the need for energy-efficient advanced technologies, the Committee recommends a continuing commitment to research and development, and provides major increases above fiscal year 1987 budget levels, while maintaining levels of support consistent with previous years. For fossil energy research and development the Committee recommends $314,512,000, an increase of $231,745,000 above the budget, and for energy conservation research and development a level of $159,675,000, an increase of $125,242,000.

Other Committee Initiatives

Many of the Committee's initiatives relate to the protection of natural resources on public lands and to the development of new energy sources. Others carry out the action taken by authorizing committees. In support of such initiatives, the Committee has recommended increases above the budget estimates as shown in the following table:

Public resources:	
Soil, water and air management (BLM and FS)	+$4,350,000
Wildlife habitat management (BLM and FS)	+7,505,000
Recreation resources management (BLM and FS)	+61,784,000
Park Service maintenance	+8,754,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund:	
Federal acquisition	+110,405,000
State assistance	+47,730,000
Historic Preservation Fund	+24,200,000
Urban forestry assistance	+2,000,000
Forest trail maintenance	+3,635,000
Rural fire control	+10,200,000
Forest research	+17,702,000
Forest pest management	+10,800,000
Side-looking airborne radar	+1,500,000
Geologic hazards	+2,900,000
Energy geologic surveys	+1,700,000
National water quality assessment	+7,000,000
Energy:	
Fuel cells	+27,700,000
Magnetohydrodynamics	+30,000,000

Coal liquefaction and gasification	+36,771,000
Industrial conservation	+21,482,000
Transportation	+35,460,000
Weatherization	+56,200,000
Strategic petroleum reserve	+478,433,000

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Following is a comparison of the Land and Water Conservation Fund by agency. More specific information can be found in each agency's land acquisition account.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 1986	Estimates fiscal year 1987	Recommended	Changes from estimate
Assistance to States:				
Matching grants	$48,060		$47,730	+$47,730
Administrative expenses	1,640	$2,270	2,270	
Subtotal, assistance to States	49,700	2,270	50,000	+47,730
Federal programs:				
Bureau of Land Management	2,286		850	+850
Forest Service	32,566	3,206	42,936	+39,730
Fish and Wildlife Service	42,799	1,500	33,225	+31,725
National Park Service	48,110	13,000	51,100	+38,100
Subtotal, Federal programs	125,761	17,706	128,111	+110,405
Total, L&WCF	175,461	19,976	178,111	+158,135

With the decrease in funds available for land acquisition, more emphasis has been placed on the use of exchanges to continue adding valuable lands to help create new or fill out existing refuges, recreation areas and Park areas. Although land exchanges can be useful, they also create some problems. Staff time necessary to complete exchanges is in most cases much more intensive than with fee acquisition and it frequently takes years to complete an exchange. The Committee is concerned that the Congress does not have enough information to know what agency plans are in this regard. Accordingly, the Committee directs that each land acquisition agency provide in annual budget justifications, a detailed statement of proposed expenditures related to exchanges and a listing of the exchanges it will be working on. The Committee expects the approval process now in place to continue in fiscal year 1987.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority aggregating $1,965,374,000 for Indian programs in fiscal year 1987. This is a net increase of $220,232,000 above the budget request for fiscal year 1987, and a decrease of $40,519,000 under the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1986. Major increases over the budget, recommended by the Committee, include the following:

Education	+$16,000,000
Social services	+2,610,000
Forestry	+6,150,000

Water resources	+9,000,000
Wildlife and parks	+1,616,000
Buildings and utilities construction	+10,800,000
Irrigation construction	+9,800,000
Housing	+6,311,000
Road construction	+2,500,000
Hospitals and clinics	+34,280,000
Contract health care	+37,818,000
Community health representatives	+26,500,000
Urban health projects	+10,000,000
Hospital construction	+23,833,000
Sanitation facilities	+25,000,000
Health personnel quarters	+6,760,000

Spending for Indian services by the Federal Government in total is included in the following table:

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget authority		
	Fiscal year 1985 actual	Fiscal year 1986 estimate	Fiscal year 1987 estimate
Department of Agriculture	$74,828	$95,175	$91,412
Department of Commerce	10,394	5,695	1,600
Department of Education	324,961	348,283	355,366
Department of Energy	500	300	200
Department of HHS	957,691	895,602	988,460
Department of HUD	320,151	27,000	27,000
Department of the Interior	1,079,384	1,108,927	1,048,060
Department of Labor	75,419	70,555	67,844
Department of Transportation	100,539	100,608	75,526
Department of Treasury	11,212	10,924	
Environmental Protection Agency	455	330	298
Small Business Administration	2,600	2,600	
Total	2,958,134	2,665,999	2,655,766

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Clause 2(l)(4), of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, requires that each Committee report on a bill or resolution contain a statement as to whether enactment of such bill or resolution may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy. Many of the funds provided in this bill permit increased production from the national lands. This increased production, will increase supply and, thus, reduce the inflationary demand that results when a material is in short supply. These programs also generate revenue for the Federal Government which is estimated at $9.6 billion for fiscal year 1987. This revenue exceeds the budget authority of $8.2 billion recommended in the bill. Therefore, the expenditures proposed in this bill will contribute to economic stability, rather than inflation.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use, management, protection, and development of about 272 million acres of the nation's public lands onshore and 300 million acres of Federally-owned subsurface mineral rights.

The Bureau of Land Management also administers grazing of approximately 4.3 million head of livestock and manages some 270 million acres of wildlife habitat. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about $15.1 million in fiscal year 1987, compared to an estimated $15.1 million in fiscal year 1986 and actual receipts of $14.8 million in fiscal year 1985. The Bureau also administers the sale of approximately 1.2 billion board feet of timber annually, including timber sales funded in both the "Management of lands and resources" and "Oregon and California grant lands" appropriations. Timber receipts are estimated to be $178.6 million in fiscal year 1987 compared to estimated receipts of $151 million in fiscal year 1986 and $137.6 million in fiscal year 1985. Finally, the Bureau administers an active program of soil and watershed management on 175 million acres in the lower 48 states and 97 million acres in Alaska. Practices such as contouring and cultivation, revegetation, protective fencing, and water development are designed to conserve and develop public land soil and water resources. The Bureau also is the second largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States, with 27 million visits totaling 210 million visitor hours of recreation use on the public lands under the Bureau's management.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$396,175,000
Budget estimate, 1987	379,085,000
Recommended, 1987	380,370,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−15,805,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+1,285,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(In thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Coal leasing	19,338	13,695	13,695	---
Oil & gas leasing	44,545	46,519	46,519	---
Geothermal leasing	2,755	2,475	2,475	---
Oil shale and tar sands leasing	2,098	---	---	---
Non-Energy minerals	15,164	14,883	15,483	+600
Lands and realty management	41,717	38,954	38,954	---
Forest management	7,720	5,106	6,020	+914
Wild horse & burro management	16,954	15,200	12,777	-2,423
Grazing management	30,636	30,880	30,880	---
Soil, water, & air management	16,391	14,469	15,119	+650
Wildlife habitat management	16,084	13,801	15,981	+2,180
Cultural resources management	6,043	5,078	6,018	+940
Wilderness management	7,290	7,254	7,254	---
Recreation resources management	6,074	7,198	8,042	+844
Fire management	8,624	8,847	8,847	---
Planning and data management	23,148	24,413	24,413	---
Cadastral survey	26,758	22,691	22,691	---
Fire control	4,076	4,076	4,076	---
Resource protection	3,320	3,320	3,320	---
Maintenance and engineering services	12,160	11,745	12,745	+1,000
General administration	83,101	85,101	85,101	---
BLM/FS interchange	---	3,400	---	-3,400
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	396,175	379,085	380,370	+1,285

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $380,370,000 for management of lands and resources, an increase of $1,285,000 over the budget estimate of $379,085,000.

Mining law administration.—An increase of $600,000 is recommended for mining law administration. BLM has agreed to additional inspections and an environmental assessment of each site in Alaska for which a plan of operations has been submitted to BLM by the miner, in order to forestall a preliminary injunction against hardrock mining on public lands in a pending law suit in Alaska. $300,000 of the proposed increase is for this activity. The remaining $300,000 is to provide for compliance checks on approximately 4,800 hardrock mining operations nationwide.

The Committee has also included bill language requiring reclamation bonds for all hardrock mining operations creating significant surface disturbances. A recent GAO report indicates that bonds can be obtained by miners at reasonable fees. The report also included many examples of unreclaimed sites. In addition, the BLM report of February 27, 1986, on hazardous waste sites identified 71 currently active mine sites with potentially hazardous wastes, none of which is covered by a reclamation bond. The Committee believes that it is reasonable to require bonds where the potential for reclamation problems exists. Equivalent bonds required by States would be sufficient to satisfy the requirement.

Forest management—Western Oregon public domain.—The increase of $914,000 recommended by the Committee would restore base level funding for public domain forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California grant lands, rather than having those costs absorbed by the Oregon and California grant lands appropriation as proposed in the budget.

Wild horse and burro management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $2,423,000 for wild horse and burro management based on no animals being removed from BLM lands in fiscal year 1987. Estimated end of year herds would still be considerably below levels at the beginning of fiscal year 1985. The Committee believes that no more animals should be removed before it is established that projected vastly increased adoption rates actually can be achieved.

Soil, water, and air management.—The recommended increase of $650,000 would restore the base level of funding for watershed planning ($150,000) and new watershed improvement projects ($500,000).

Wildlife habitat management.—An increase of $2,160,000 is recommended for wildlife habitat management. Of the increase $1,000,000 is to restore threatened and endangered species recovery and management plans to the base level, and $1,160,000 is for implementation and development of additional habitat management plans.

The Committee is concerned that the Bureau is paying insufficient attention to identification and protection of critical plant species and habitats, and urges the Bureau to maintain or bolster its staff of botanists in the field within the funds provided.

Recreation management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,784,000 for recreation management. Included in that amount is an increase of $940,000 to restore cultural resources management to the base level in order to protect rare cultural resources and extend our knowledge of them. The remaining increase of $844,000 is for recreation resources management to provide for restoration of the base level. Within the amounts available are $188,000 for Soda Springs, $42,000 for Calico-Early Man, and $70,000 for the Barstow Way Station in the Mojave Desert.

The Committee is pleased to note that, within wilderness management, interim management of wilderness study areas is budgeted at $2.6 million which continues increases made in fiscal year 1986.

Maintenance.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 to improve the maintenance level of buildings, recreation sites, and transportation facilities. A March 10, 1986, report on the condition of BLM facilities, presented in response to a request in the fiscal year 1986 House report, shows that 44% of buildings, 73% of recreation sites, and 62% of transportation facilities are in only fair to poor condition. Based on these conditions and a facilities improvement plan due to be completed by BLM in August, 1986, the Bureau should begin to upgrade its maintenance program in the highest priority areas.

BLM/Forest Service Interchange.—The Committee does not recommend $3,400,000 for implementation of the proposed BLM/Forest Service land interchange. Language prohibiting implementation of the interchange until the passage of authorizing legislation is again included in a bill-wide general provision as requested by the Administration.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$1,395,000
Budget estimate, 1987	1,200,000
Recommended, 1987	1,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−195,000
Budget estimate, 1987	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,200,000, the budget estimate, for acquiring access to public lands necessary for proper administration of the lands under BLM's jurisdiction. As requested, no funds are included for construction. This is the fifth consecutive year there has been no request for construction.

BLM expects to complete a facilities improvement plan by August, 1986, according to answers to fiscal year 1987 appropriations hearing questions. The Committee expects to be provided a copy of this plan when it is completed. Results of this planning process should allow a reasonable assessment of facility needs in the future.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$104,370,000
Budget estimate, 1987	105,000,000
Recommended, 1987	105,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+630,000
Budget estimate, 1987	....

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) provides for payments to local units of government containing certain Federally-owned lands. These payments are designed to supplement other Federal land receipt sharing payments local governments may be receiving. Payments received may be used by the recipients for any governmental purpose.

The Committee recommends $105,000,000, the budget estimate, for PILT.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$2,286,000
Budget estimate, 1987	....
Recommended, 1987	850,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−1,436,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+850,000

The amount recommended includes $3,550,000 for acquisition and $300,000 for acquisition management which is offset by the use of $3,000,000 in existing authority.

The amount recommended is to be used for the following:

King Range Conservation Area, CA	$1,000,000
Steens Mountain Recreation Area, OR	350,000
El Malpais Natural Area, NM	250,000
Owyhee National Wild River, OR	700,000
Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River, MT	500,000
Gila Lower Box Area of Critical Environmental Concern, NM	250,000
Wilderness inholdings	500,000
Acquisition management	300,000
Use of prior year deferral	−3,000,000
Total	850,000

The $500,000 for wilderness inholdings may be used for wilderness study areas that BLM plans to recommend as wilderness areas. The $3,000,000 offset is from unused budget authority remaining after completion of land exchanges for Navajo-Hopi relocation. The Committee has provided $700,000 for acquisition in the

Owyhee National Wild River. In addition, the Committee directs the Bureau to reprogram funds previously provided for acquisition at the Rogue Wild and Scenic River for acquisition in the Owyhee.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$55,777,000
Budget estimate, 1987	51,160,000
Recommended, 1987	54,260,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−1,517,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+3,100,000

The Committee recommends $54,260,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands. These funds are provided for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California land grant counties of western Oregon. The recommendation is an increase of $3,100,000 above the budget request of $51,160,000. The increase includes $500,000 to restore recreation and transportation maintenance to base levels, $250,000 to restore wildlife management to the base level, $700,000 based on increased reforestation needs because of a larger timber harvest in fiscal year 1986, $550,000 for labor and equipment purchases for a geographic information system, in preparation for the next set of 10-year land management plans for western Oregon, and $1,100,000 needed since anticipated carry-over of unobligated funds into fiscal year 1987 will not occur because of high levels of activity in fiscal year 1986. Within available funds, the Bureau should continue the Forestry Intensive Research program and begin, in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service, the Coastal Oregon Productivity Enhancement program.

As in the past, bill language is included to transfer receipts to the General Fund of the United States Treasury. The amount of this appropriation was formerly based on 25 percent of the estimated total receipts generated from timber sales on the O&C lands and transferred to the General Fund. If this principle were adhered to, the recommended appropriation for fiscal year 1987 would be $32,550,000, based on estimated receipts of $130,200,000 in fiscal year 1986. This compares to the 50 percent of receipts, or $65,100,000, that will go directly to the 18 O&C counties, under the law.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 1987	8,506,000
Recommended, 1987	8,506,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−1,494,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of $8,506,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts. Receipts are used for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements, such as seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of these projects.

A bill-wide general provision raising grazing fees by one-third could increase receipts by $2,835,000 for these improvements if the level of grazing remained the same as budgeted.

The Committee recommends a bill-wide General Provision which provides a mechanism for increasing grazing fees on public rangelands to market levels. The February, 1986, Grazing Fee Review and Evaluation by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior developed several alternative fee structures, and the value of each of the resulting fees was established based on an appraised market rental value. Even after adjusting the private land lease rate for disadvantages such as the requirement for advance payment for Federal grazing permits, the lowest appraised market value for any pricing area was $4.68 per animal unit month (AUM), compared to the current fee of $1.35 per AUM. It should be noted that grazing fees for other government lands, the majority of which are based on competitive bidding, have all been considerably above the current $1.35 per AUM for public rangelands, ranging from $4.50 to as much as $18.04 per AUM in 1984.

The Committee believes the fee system that most closely ties to actual market values is the "Modified Market Value Fee System" which uses the adjusted market value of $4.68 per AUM and further adjusts it by an annual Forage Value Index (FVI) weighted by public land AUMs for each of the 16 Western States.

It is clear there could be some local negative economic impact in raising grazing fees to market values rapidly, since fees are currently less than one-third the market value. The Committee, however, does not understand data contained in the grazing fee report that purport to show that, at market value levels, all grazing operations, on average, lose money (p. 45). The report also shows that with no grazing fee, operations in 9 of 13 States lose money on the average. (p. 45) Such assertions do not seem to fit the economic reality of private grazing fees at or near $5.00 per AUM. Also because grazers on public lands have been paying less than market value for grazing permits, base properties have no doubt increased in value, either for sale or for lease purposes. Therefore, to alleviate the possible negative economic impact on communities and base property holders, the Committee recommends phasing-in market value fees, by limiting the increase in any year to one-third of the prevailing fee. For fiscal year 1987, therefore, the maximum fee would be $1.80 per AUM. Such phasing-in will result in full market value fees being in place in the fifth year after implementation, grazing year 1991.

The Committee recommends continuing language previously carried in this account pertaining to the assignment of grazing permits. The language as it has been interpreted by BLM continues to allow leasing of base land and transfer of grazing rights, which, in effect, still allows base landowners to profit at least indirectly from possession of government grazing rights. In addition to continuing this language, the Committee recommends bringing grazing fees to market levels as discussed previously.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

(INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$4,247,000
Budget estimate, 1987	5,195,000
Recommended, 1987	5,195,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+948,000
Budget estimate, 1987	....

The Committee recommends $5,195,000, the budget estimate, for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. This account uses the revenue collected under specified sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other Acts to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector, miscellaneous cost-recoverable realty cases, repair of damaged lands, and the adopt-a-horse program.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$100,000
Budget estimate, 1987	100,000
Recommended, 1987	100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	....
Budget estimate, 1987	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $100,000, the budget estimate, for miscellaneous trust funds.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the receipt and expenditure of moneys received as donations or gifts (section 307). Funds in this trust fund are derived from the administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of omitted lands (lands fraudulently or erroneously omitted from original cadastral surveys), from advances for other types of surveys requested by individuals, and from contributions made by users of Federal rangelands. Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are also available for expenses of sale and maintenance of townsites. Revenue from unsurveyed lands, and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance, and gifts and donations must be appropriated before it can be used.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The service is responsible for a national wildlife refuge system of over 90 million acres consisting of 433 refuges, 152 waterfowl production areas, and 58 wildlife management areas.

The fishery resources managed by the Service include 73 hatcheries, a spawning channel, 5 development centers, a national training school and 11 research laboratories. In 1986, national fish hatcheries are expected to produce 157 million fish (over 5.8 million pounds) for release into the Great Lakes, coastal rivers and streams and inland reservoirs, lakes and streams.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$299,415,000

Budget estimate, 1987	285,127,000
Recommended, 1987	306,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+7,085,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+21,373,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the fiscal year 1987 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Habitat Resources				
Field operations	22,316	23,167	23,167	---
National Wetlands Inventory	5,354	5,313	5,313	---
Research and development	15,477	15,928	18,228	+2,300
Cooperative units	4,665	4,664	4,664	---
Subtotal, Habitat Resources	47,812	49,072	51,372	+2,300
Wildlife Resources				
Refuge operations and maintenance	106,737	97,275	108,574	+11,299
Law enforcement and protection	10,004	9,708	9,708	---
Population management	7,337	8,180	8,288	+108
Research and development	10,156	13,060	13,080	+20
Alaska subsistence	874	---	---	---
Subtotal, Wildlife Resources	135,108	128,223	139,650	+11,427
Fishery Resources				
Hatcheries operations and maintenance	26,373	23,861	25,422	+1,561
Lower Snake River Compensation Fund	5,631	6,411	6,411	---
Refuge operations and maintenance	2,164	2,148	2,148	---
Law enforcement and protection	2,153	2,076	2,076	---
Population management	2,149	2,285	2,285	---
Research and development	12,127	11,258	11,408	+150
Subtotal, Fishery Resources	50,597	48,039	49,750	+1,711
Endangered Species				
Listing	3,228	2,937	3,187	+250
Law enforcement and protection	9,648	7,240	7,990	+750
Consultation	2,614	2,588	2,888	+300
Recovery	5,864	6,030	6,165	+135
Research and development	4,545	4,365	4,565	+200
Cooperation with states	4,385	---	4,300	+4,300
Subtotal, Endangered Species	30,309	23,160	29,095	+5,935
General administration	35,589	36,633	36,633	---
Total, Resource Management	299,415	285,127	306,500	+21,373

The Committee continues to be concerned about contaminants on National Wildlife Refuges and the Service's response to those contaminants. Although the Service has compiled a list of known refuge contaminants and categorized them by degree of severity, there is still no comprehensive plan of action to correct the existing problems on refuges. In fact, the fiscal year 1987 request has no funds to effect a clean-up of problem areas.

The Committee expects the Service to move aggressively to present to the Congress a plan to rid the National Wildlife Refuge System of contaminants. This plan should be presented to the Congress no later than November 1, 1986. The Committee recommends a number of actions to address contaminant problems. Details are provided in the appropriate categories below. The following table summarizes contaminant funding added by the Committee:

Activity	*Amount*
Habitat Resources Research and Development	$2,000,000
Wildlife Resources:	
Clean-up of refuge contaminants	2,000,000
Monitoring and Analysis	500,000
Total	4,500,000

Habitat Resources.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,000,000 for habitat resources research and development. This research will help improve knowledge of the impacts of contaminants on wildlife and wildlife habitat. The approach is to study the effect of contaminants from a community or system perspective which will provide information and the basis for improved management of aquatic populations. A second new approach would be to focus on one or two species in order to integrate all aspects of their population biology with specific contaminant factors. This study should also include indirect exposures on wintering grounds along the Gulf Coast. The research plan should be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for review prior to implementation.

The Committee has also included $300,000 to continue Fish and Wildlife Service involvement in the Des Plaines wetlands project. This project has the potential to create additional wetlands while helping to remove pollutants from river water.

Wildlife Resources.—The Committee recommends an increase of $8,798,000 for refuge maintenance to restore the post-Gramm-Rudman level of fiscal year 1986. With this increase, refuge managers can continue to improve maintenance on the refuges. Within funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service, $1,000,000 is to continue the Youth Conservation Corps program. An increase of $109,000 is included to maintain the base level of funding for the Western Hemisphere Convention. With this increase, a total of $500,000 will be available.

The Committee recommends $2,500,000 for contaminant problems. Of this amount, $2,000,000 is to begin clean-up of refuge contaminants. Problems can only become worse if no action is taken now. The balance, $500,000, is to enhance the capability of the Service to monitor and analyze refuge contaminants. This money could also be used to provide training to refuge employees or to establish within the regional offices the capability to provide technical assistance to the refuges on contaminant issues.

For wildlife resources research and development, the Committee has included $500,000 for emphasis on non-game species. This increase is offset by a $500,000 reduction to the $4,905,000 requested for research and development related to waterfowl mortality factors and population status. Even with the reduction, this represents an increase of $3,051,000 over the fiscal year 1986 base of $1,854,000. Absorbing such a large increase in one year would be difficult. The research on waterfowl mortality should include emphasis on the loss of wintering habitat as well as nesting areas. The service should report to the Committee its research plan prior to implementation.

The Committee has also included $20,000 to begin research on methods to control a troublesome exotic plant, the purple loosestrife. This is the beginning of a multiyear effort to understand the best methods to reduce damage to wildlife habitat resulting from the spread of purple loosestrife.

The Committee has received numerous requests from Members of Congress to expand existing Cooperative Wildlife Units and to create new units. The Committee is reluctant to expand the number of units absent clear criteria for their establishment. It is the Committee's recommendation that the Service review the Cooperative Wildlife Unit program and evaluate both the need for new and expanded units and a mechanism for evaluating the qualifications of potential new units. The Service should report to the Committee by March 1, 1987.

Fishery Resources.—The Committee recommends an increase of $936,000 to continue operations at the following hatcheries and aquaria:

Carbon Hill NFH, AL	$126,000
Mammoth Spring NFH, AR	146,000
Welaka NFH, FL (aquarium)	15,000
Warm Springs NFH, GA	126,000
Millen NFH, GA (aquarium)	15,000
Natchitoches NFH, LA (aquarium and hatchery)	167,000
Pvt. John Allen NFH, MS	147,000
Meridian NFH, MS (aquarium)	13,000
Dexter NFH, NM (aquarium)	14,000
Bears Bluff Field Station, SC	85,000
Gavins Point NFH, SD (aquarium)	46,000
Washington and regional support	86,000
Total	936,000

No funds are provided to continue operation of the Frankfort National Fish Hatchery. A letter from Assistant Secretary Horn dated June 27, 1986, informed the Committee that the State of Kentucky will assume operational responsibility for the hatchery on October 1, 1986. Although the Committee has provided funds to keep in operation the Bears Bluff Field Station, SC, the Service is encouraged to pursue aggressively a transfer of the facility to South Carolina.

An additional $500,000 is recommended to restore half of the proposed reduction for hatchery maintenance. The fiscal year 1986 base included some site specific one-time improvements that do not carry into fiscal year 1987. For the Gainesville National Fishery Research Laboratory, the Committee recommends an increase of $150,000 to continue the staffing levels provided with the fiscal year 1986 appropriations. The Committee recommends an additional $115,000 for initial operations and maintenance funds for the Northeast Anadromous Fish Research Laboratory.

The Committee has included $166,000 to provide repairs to the Senecaville NFH, OH. This is in part offset by a reduction of $156,000 in operating expenses because the State of Ohio has agreed to assume operations at the hatchery.

Endangered Species.—The Committee recommends $29,095,000 for endangered species. An increase of $250,000 is provided for listing to maintain the 1986 level of effort. For consultation the Committee recommends an increase of $300,000 in order to accelerate development of the endangered species information system. The Committee also expects the Service to continue to provide consultation on endangered species to United States agencies dispensing foreign assistance.

An excellent opportunity exists to reintroduce the red wolf at the Alligator River NWR, NC. The Committee recommends an increase of $135,000 for the recovery of the red wolf. The Committee notes the receptiveness of refuge neighbors and expects the red wolf recovery effort to serve as a model for the recovery of other species. The research request is increased by $200,000. Of this amount, $50,000 is for the black footed ferret and $150,000 is to permit the establishment of a third flock of whooping cranes.

The Committee rejects the proposal to terminate grants to states under section 6 of the Endangered Species Act and provides an appropriation of $4,300,000. These grants are an integral part of Federal-State cooperation in the endangered species area. Absent this funding, many worthy endangered species recovery projects would remain unfunded increasing the total loss of species.

For law enforcement, there is a recommended increase of $750,000. Start-up operation costs of the forensics lab ($250,000) and enhanced law enforcement ($500,000) account for the increase. The Committee is particularly pleased that the Service has had recent success with indictments associated with illegal dealing in plants. It is expected that the increased law enforcement funding will enable the Service to continue the effort related to protection of plants.

Though the Committee recognizes recent Fish and Wildlife Service efforts to purchase the Hudson Ranch as one component of the California Condor recovery effort, it is concerned that other components appear to be progressing less steadily towards a clear objective. The Committee believes that exposure to humans of captive condors in the Los Angeles Zoo is among the more unfortunate manifestations of confusion and requests that the Service provide it with a complete report on the causes and effects of the imprintation. The report is requested to include an evaluation of when the imprinted condors might be properly reconditioned for release in the wild, as well as what measures the Zoo may have taken to ensure such exposure does not recur.

The Committee also believes that significant discrepancies may exist between the current conduct of the condor recovery program and the advice from its own professional wildlife biologists. It therefore requests that the Fish and Wildlife Service report to it on the advice given by its professional biologists at Patuxent and elsewhere, and to explain any discrepancies between that advice and the policy decisions made by the Department, including the decision to capture the birds in the wild.

Lastly, the Committee requests that the Service establish a new time table for re-establishment of a wild condor population.

The Committee endorses the Fish and Wildlife Service plans to continue restrictions on hunting when whooping cranes are present at the Bosque Del Apache National Wildlife Refuge.

The Committee is aware that the Environmental Protection Agency has recently announced that the Albemarle/Pamlico estuary, located in North Carolina, is an estuary of national significance and is currently assisting the State in designing and funding a comprehensive research plan for the estuary. Given the Service's land holdings of 248,000 acres on the Albemarle/Pamlico peninsula, the Committee recommends that the Service provide management and technical support to the State and the EPA through the use of existing personnel and existing funds.

It is the intent of the Committee that the refuge manager of the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, headquartered in Paris, Tennessee, issue permits to allow owners of land adjacent to the refuge, as described below to remove willow trees and cut vegetation in order to promote waterfowl use. Congressional intent is expressed due to precedent established by said permits having been issued continuously during the last twenty years. According to the plat survey filed with the Register of Deeds of Henry County, Tennessee in 1956 by the Antioch Land Company for the development of what is known as Lakeland Resort, the referenced refuge property consists of two to three acres lying on the north shore of Swamp Creek and bounded on the north and northeast by Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21; and on the east by Caden Head Landing; and on the west by Lots 24, 25, 26, and 27. Costs of said maintenance shall be borne by the permittees.

The Committee is concerned with the Administration's proposed reduction in full-time equivalents for administering the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act during fiscal year 1987. The revenues to the sport fishing account have increased threefold since the 1984 Wallop-Breaux legislation was enacted. This increased funding, coupled with the fact that a number of States are attempting to prepare comprehensive conservation plans for fish and wildlife management, will require existing staff levels to be maintained for a properly functioning program. The Committee therefore directs that the fiscal year 1986 FTE base level be maintained and an analysis of the work load associated with administering these activities be conducted prior to submission of next year's budget. The analysis and recommendations should be submitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in the House, the Committee on Appropriations of both the House and Senate, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

The Committee has expressed concern for the past several years over the professional staff shortfall at the Wellsboro facility. Presently, five slots remain unfilled. The Committee urges the Service to address this problem as quickly as possible and report back to the Committee by February, 1987 on its progress.

CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$21,168,000
Budget estimate, 1987	3,113,000
Recommended, 1987	21,113,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−55,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+18,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,113,000, an increase of $18,000,000 above the request. The recommendation includes the following construction items:

Minnesota Valley NWR, NM (visitor center)	$3,320,000
Coleman NFH, CA	2,200,000
Dam Safety	2,790,000
Eastern Shore of Virginia NWR, VA	400,000
Northeastern Fishery Center, PA	613,000
National Fishery R&D Laboratory, PA	340,000
Nisqually Fish Hatchery	4,600,000
Northeast Anadromous Fish Research Laboratory	2,500,000
Forensics laboratory	1,750,000
Capital development and maintenance management	600,000
Total	19,113,000

In addition, the Committee recommends $1,500,000 for Anadromous fish grants, and $500,000 for the striped bass study.

The Committee recommends an additional $2,500,000 for expenses associated with the construction of the Northeast Anadromous Fish Research Laboratory. To meet the pressing need for research in this area, $490,000 was provided in fiscal year 1985 to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for preliminary planning and design, and in fiscal year 1986, an additional $5,289,000 was made available for the completion of planning design, site acquisition, research studies and for the Phase I construction of the facility. The funds recommended by the Committee in fiscal year 1987 should allow for Phase II construction and completion of the research lab.

The $4,600,000 recommended for the Nisqually Fish Hatchery is for Phase II and is a follow on to the design funds included in fiscal year 1986. Phase III funding of approximately $1,800,000 will be required in fiscal year 1988.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$14,910,000
Budget estimate, 1987	
Recommended, 1987	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−11,910,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+3,000,000

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for acquisition of high priority habitats suitable for waterfowl management, the balance of the authorized program. With the continuing loss of wetlands, this advance appropriation will help provide protection for additional wetlands.

This amount, in addition to anticipated receipts of $16,200,000 from duck stamp sales, will provide a total of $19,200,000 for the program.

It is the Committee's understanding that the priorities for acquisition are the Central Valley, CA, Prairie Potholes, Bottomland Hardwoods Cache River AR and areas on the Atlantic Coast.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$42,799,000
Budget estimate, 1987	1,500,000
Recommended, 1987	33,225,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−9,574,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+31,725,000

The Committee rejects the Administration proposal to provide no funds for new land acquisition and recommends an appropriation of $33,225,000 for land acquisition, including $1,600,000 for acquisition management, an increase of $100,000 over the budget request. The Committee has included funds for acquisition of lands in areas that have been identified as high priority needs that can be acquired in a timely manner.

The following list identifies those areas:

Ash Meadows NWR, NV	$500,000
Carrizo Plain NWR, CA	3,000,000
Bogue Chitto NWR, LA	500,000

Bon Secour NWR, AL	500,000
Connecticut Coastal NWR, CN	600,000
Eastern Shore NWR, VA	375,000
Finnegan Cut, CA	1,100,000
Florida Panther, FL	3,000,000
Hakalau Forest, HI	3,000,000
Kirtlands Warbler, MI	300,000
Lower Rio Grande NWR, TX	4,000,000
Lower Suwannee NWR, FL	1,500,000
Minnesota Valley NWR, MN	1,500,000
National Key Deer NWR, FL	3,000,000
Sacramento NWR, CA	2,200,000
San Francisco Bay NWR, CA	1,500,000
Willapa NWR, WA	3,900,000
Inholdings	1,000,000
Total	31,475,000

The Committee has received many requests for the establishment of a Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge. The Committee agrees that steps should be taken to compensate for historical riparian habitat reductions from 800,000 acres to only 12,000 acres today. The Committee also recognizes that a Sacramento River refuge would mitigate for substantial damages suffered over the years by the $100 million Pacific salmon fishery, would protect species both listed and proposed for listing as endangered, and might serve to provide relief to property owners whose lands are lost to erosion. However, many activities and interests exist along the river, and any plan for a refuge must first be coordinated with them.

Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Fish and Wildlife Service work with the Corps of Engineers and other relevant State and local agencies to develop a refuge master plan which coordinates willing-seller land acquisitions with the other activities and priorities along the river. Where conflicts would exist between uses, the plan should propose means to resolve them. The Committee expects that to the maximum extent possible this refuge study would compile existing reports on habitat, urban development, public facilities, fishery resources, flood control and erosion problems already prepared by the Corps and State agencies. These existing reports should include the State's 1978 Murray, Burns, and Kienlen study, which identified vegetation sites providing flood control naturally, as well as the Service's own 1984 report prepared for the Corps.

The Committee requests that this report be presented to the Congress with the 1988 budget submission, and has provided $150,000 for its preparation.

From funds exessive to the needs for land acquisition at the Bitter Creek National Wildlife Refuge, $650,000 shall be available for a 6,000 acre tract as an addition to the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$5,611,000
Budget estimate, 1987	5,645,000
Recommended, 1987	5,645,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+34,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Committee recommends continuation of this program in fiscal year 1987 at the requested level. Payments to counties will be $10,235,000 in 1987 with $5,645,000 derived from direct appropriation and $4,590,000 from net refuge receipts collected in fiscal year 1987.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park System is more than 100 years old and has grown immensely in size and complexity since the first parks were established. At that time, bison, moose, and elk still inhabited the plains, and grizzly bears were common in the Rockies and elsewhere. Cattle drives still moved north from Texas to Kansas, and the frontier had not closed. But since then, the world has witnessed a staggering level and pace of change. This change is mirrored in the Park and Preserve System which is now comprised of 337 areas in 49 States and the District of Columbia. Parks range in size and character from the immense roadless wilderness of Gates of the Arctic National Park in Alaska to Federal Hall National Memorial in lower Manhattan. The Service is responsible for 74.8 million acres with projected visitation to exceed 355 million in 1987.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$637,466,000
Budget estimate, 1987	655,482,000
Recommended, 1987	628,875,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−8,591,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−26,607,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the fiscal year 1987 budget estimate is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Management of park areas	61,644	62,518	62,705	+187
Concessions management	3,548	3,548	3,548	---
Interpretation and visitor services	65,119	57,413	67,717	+10,304
Visitor protection and safety	81,980	76,361	83,222	+6,861
Maintenance	230,070	233,826	242,580	+8,754
Resources management	88,841	86,437	100,491	+14,054
Information publications	2,880	---	3,400	+3,400
International park affairs	771	403	771	+368
Volunteers-in-parks	467	---	1,000	+1,000
Forest fire suppression and presuppression	10,686	1,319	1,319	---
Water resources	1,909	2,909	2,909	---
General management plans	2,332	2,332	2,332	---
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	408	408	408	---
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	573	573	573	---
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission	537	537	537	---
Folger Theater	174	---	---	---
Corcoran Gallery	174	---	---	---
Mary McLeod Bethune NHS	96	99	199	+100
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	199	199	199	---
Phillips Gallery	174	---	---	---
Arena Stage	174	---	---	---
National Building Museum	174	---	---	---
National Capital Children's Museum	174	---	---	---
William McKinley Tomb	447	---	---	---
Fisk University, Jubilee Hall	150	---	168	+168
James Garfield NHS	---	---	468	+468
Johnstown Flood Museum	---	---	398	+398
Harding Home and Tomb State Memorial	---	---	538	+538
General administration	64,821	67,600	68,551	+951
Recreation fee programs (propsd for later trans)	---	58,000	---	-58,000
Transfer from Planning, Development and Operation of Facilities	---	---	-15,158	-15,158
Total, Operation of the National Park System	637,466	655,482	628,875	-26,607

The Committee's recommendations are based on the assumption that the legislative proposal to increase Park entrance fees will not be enacted. The legislation has yet to be introduced in the House of Representatives. As a result, the Committee's recommendations include the restoration of some items that had been proposed to be funded from fees.

The following table shows the amounts recommended through appropriations for those activities which the budget assumed fees would cover:

In-park transportation	$4,002,000
Harpers Ferry Center—Exhibit Rehabilitation Program	3,962,000
Fee collection	6,121,000
Repair and rehabilitation projects	9,154,000
Cultural Resources Preservation	5,193,000
Natural Resources Preservation	6,971,000
Information publications	3,400,000
Volunteers in Parks	990,000
Total	39,793,000

Two items requested as part of the proposed fee programs are not included: an increase of $5,000,000 for additional fee collection costs and $14,207,000 for "enhanced park operating programs". The amount proposed for enhanced park operating programs was never adequately justified to the Committee. The Committee has recommended other specific changes for Park operations which are discussed below.

Including the $628,875,000 in new budget authority and the $15,158,000 available by transfer, the National Park Service will have an operating appropriation of $644,033,000. This represents an increase of $33,399,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1986.

Management of Park Areas.—The Committee recommends an increase of $37,000 for Park Service responsibilities related to the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. This is in addition to the $313,000 in the budget request. There is also $75,000 within the amount requested to continue Park Service activities with the National Council on Traditional Arts.

Within existing funds $250,000 is made available for a study of the feasibility of making Steamtown USA Historic Area in Northeast Pennsylvania a cultural and recreational unit within the National Park System. The Committee also recommends $150,000 for a national park feasibility study of the village of La Mott, Pennsylvania. There is $25,000 within available funds for the study of the feasibility of the establishment of a park in American Samoa. The study is to be done by the Pacific Office of the National Park Service.

Interpretation and Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,500,000 to accommodate Park areas where there are new facilities requiring additional operating funds; newly opened park areas and other Park areas which have been underfunded. This increase includes $150,000 for Allegheny Portage RR NHS, $140,000 for Voyageurs NP new Back Bay facility, $200,000 for Santa Monica Mountains NRA, $430,000 for Glen Canyon NRA, $150,000 for the Paul H. Douglas Environmental Center at Indiana Dunes NL, $100,000 for the Upper Delaware SRR, $780,000 to maintain the historic ships at Golden Gate NRA, $300,000 for the Delaware Water Gap NRA, $50,000 for the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS, and $200,000 for Canyonlands NP.

The Committee recommends a reduction of $93,000, the amount requested to continue the Utah State office. No other State has such an office and the Utah parks can be adequately served from the Rocky Mountain regional office. The request included an increase for Ellis Island National Monument. Because of delays in opening Ellis Island, the Committee recommends a decrease of $67,000.

Visitor Protection and Safety.—There is a reduction of $50,000 associated with Ellis Island as discussed above. The Committee is concerned with the expensive practice used by the Park Service to provide law enforcement at Gateway NRA, NY. Sending Park Police from the National Capital Region to Gateway on a temporary basis each summer season is expensive because these officers are in a travel status. A secondary expense is the overtime required in the National Capital Region to compensate for the staff removed to Gateway. The Committee has included $790,000 for a new rookie Park Police class to begin in January. If savings materialize from a change in the police protection at Gateway, those savings should be applied to enhancing other police operations. The General Accounting Office in a recent report also criticized the Park Service for the use of emergency transfer authority to cover routine operating expenses. The Committee believes this is a clear abuse of the transfer authority. Effective immediately, the Department is to report monthly on the use of this transfer authority. The Committee intends to monitor this authority closely and will take action to limit its uses if abuses continue.

Maintenance.—There is a reduction of $400,000 associated with Ellis Island as discussed above. Within funds available to the National Park Service, $1,000,000 is to continue the Youth Conservation Corps program.

Resource Management.—The Committee recommends increases totaling $1,890,000 for resources management. Of this amount $1,140,000 is to provide air quality monitoring equipment at the eight Class I National parks without such equipment. An increase of $500,000 is recommended to establish baseline data for Alaska parks. These areas are among the least known areas in the Park system. There is also an increase of $250,000 for cultural resources management to allow the Park Service to pursue more aggressively the cataloging and recording of the more than 10,000,000 artifacts in the care of the Park Service. The Committee expects the Park Service to submit its plan for these artifacts by January, 1987, with the fiscal year 1988 request.

The Committee is impressed with the success of the Rutgers University Cooperative Park Study Unit. This NPS-University agreement provides a mechanism for three NPS regions and the coastal parks on the Atlantic seaboard to draw on the expertise of Rutgers University in coastal resources management. The Committee expects this excellent partnership to continue and intends that funding from the Natural Resources Preservation Program of $125,000 will be available in fiscal year 1987 to complete the Coastal Barrier Island Study at Gulf Islands National Seashore ($90,000) and to complete the Survey of Lyme Disease at Fire Island National Seashore ($35,000).

The Park Service proposes to change the character of the natural resources training program so that the program will reach a broader mix of park employees. The Committee has no objection to this change but does emphasize the necessity of adequate training in natural resources and its expectation that the new program will not diminish the attention given to improving employee knowledge in this area.

International Park Affairs.—The Committee recommends an increase of $119,000 to restore the fiscal year 1986 level for US/ICOMOS. This will permit completion of the preparations for the World Conference to be held in Washington during 1987. Except for the annual dues of $30,000, the Committee expects this to be the final appropriation for US/ICOMOS. There is also an increase of $249,000 for the Western Hemisphere Technical Assistance program in order to maintain the fiscal year 1986 appropriation level.

Volunteers in Parks.—The Committee recommends a total of $1,000,000 for the Volunteers in Parks program which represents an increase of $10,000 over the request associated with fees.

Statutory or Contractual Aid.—The Committee has included $168,000 to complete repairs to Jubilee Hall at Fisk University under a cooperative agreement pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of 1935. A total of $199,000 is recommended for the Mary McLeod Bethune NHS, an increase of $100,000 over the request. There is also $468,000 for the James Garfield NHS and $538,000 for the Harding Home and Tomb State Memorial, both pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of 1935. There is a reduction of $53,000 for the Alaska Land Use Council and $75,000 in Congressional affairs. The Committee has included bill language placing certain restrictions on increasing the staff of the Office of Legislative and Congressional Affairs and compensating individual staff members assigned subsequent to May 1, 1986, at grade levels greater than the staff replaced. The Committee believes it is far more important to use scarce resources in the Parks than to increase the Legislative and Congressional Affairs staff and to place a highly graded staff person to head this office.

To implement the cooperative agreement between the Johnstown Flood Museum Association and the National Park Service under the terms set forth in H.R. 1963, the Committee recommends $398,000 for planning architectural restorations, media and exhibits, and improving care and registration of historical collections which will extend the National Park Service interpretive efforts of the Johnstown Flood National Memorial.

Based on actual operating experience in fiscal year 1986, the National Park Service expenses for space, telephones and postage will be higher than budgeted. Accordingly, the Committee recommends increases of $635,000 for standard level user charges, $200,000 for telephone services and $244,000 for postage.

The Committee recommends the transfer of $15,158,000 from the Planning, Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities Account. These funds are to be used to offset the 1987 appropriation. Funds remaining in this account were derived from Park entrance fees.

Bill language is included in the Administrative Provisions to allow the National Park Service to retain receipts collected as a result of unbudgeted Park Service expenses incurred in support of special use permits granted. The Park Service estimates that up to $1,000,000 can be recaptured to help defray these costs.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$11,029,000
Budget estimate, 1987	9,547,000
Recommended, 1987	10,904,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−125,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+1,357,000

The National Recreation and Preservation appropriation within the National Park Service provides for outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and natural heritage resources, technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies and administration of Historic Preservation Fund grants.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the 1987 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Recreation programs	627	284	600	+316
Natural programs	1,653	541	1,582	+1,041
National register	6,843	6,843	6,843	---
Environmental and compliance review	400	400	400	---
Grant administration	1,506	1,479	1,479	---
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	11,029	9,547	10,904	+1,357

The Committee recommends an increase of $316,000 for recreation programs to restore the post-Gramm-Rudman level of 1986.

The natural programs includes a program of assistance to States and local governments for rivers and trails. For this program, the Committee has included an increase of $1,041,000. Those provided assistance under this program must provide at least a 20 percent match.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$24,795,000
Budget estimate, 1987	
Recommended, 1987	24,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−595,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+24,200,000

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions, including: State management and administration of existing grant obligations, review and advice on Federal projects and actions, determinations, and nominations to the National Register, Tax Act certifications and technical preservation services. The States also review properties within States to develop data for planning use.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,200,000. The President's budget had proposed elimination of the grants.

The following table reflects the actions recommended by the Committee:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants-in-aid	20,411	---	20,000	+20,000
National trust for historic preservation	4,384	---	4,200	+4,200
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	24,795	---	24,200	+24,200

The Committee believes the States deserve better treatment from the Administration in the disbursement of Historic Preservation Fund grants than was evidenced in fiscal year 1986. First, a rescission was proposed which delayed most grants until the rescission had expired. Once the rescission had expired, the Administration then disbursed the funds in a second increment. The rescission, followed by the punitive manner in which the funds were distributed, caused severe disruptions in State historic preservation office operations. The fiscal year 1987 appropriation should be made available to the States in one increment. Such an approach will permit the States to plan more effectively to deliver their important services.

The level recommended for grants-in-aid to the States is $20,000,000, an increase of $467,000 from the post-Gramm-Rudman level of fiscal year 1986. The recommendation also includes $4,200,000 for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a slight increase over the post-Gramm-Rudman level. The Committee is pleased that the Trust has increased its support from other than Federal sources.

Administrative expenses for the Historic Preservation Fund are included in the National Recreation and Preservation Account. No money is included for acquisition and development grants.

Bill language is included to assure that Historic Preservation Fund grants will continue to be available to the Trust Territory governments covered by the Compact of Free Association.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$117,286,000
Budget estimate, 1987	29,114,000
Recommended, 1987	75,989,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−41,297,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+46,875,000

The recommendation of $75,989,000 includes increases above the budget for the following areas and activities:

Cape Cod NS	$1,195,000
Chickasaw NRA	500,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA:	
Everett Village Structures	200,000
Locktenders House interior restoration	280,000
Greenwood Carriage Trail completion	215,000
Snowville Trailhead construction	40,000
Towpath Trail, Ira to Everett Roads construction	500,000
Kendall Loop and River Corridor Trail design and planning	100,000
Station Road Bridge restoration plans	40,000
Erosion Control	800,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA	2,400,000
Eugene O'Neill NHS	724,000
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS	210,000
Guadalupe Mountains NP (Visitor Center planning and design)	250,000
Hot Springs NP	3,000,000
Johnstown Flood NM (visitor center/Hq's)	4,950,000
Lowell Historic Preservation Commission	2,700,000
Natchez Trace Parkway	11,900,000
North Cascades NP (Fields Point Visitor Facility)	760,000
Springfield Armory NHS	4,617,000
Voyageurs NP	1,990,000
Yellowstone NP	3,000,000
Yosemite NP	700,000
Emergency and Unscheduled Projects	1,000,000
Advance planning	1,800,000
Project planning	3,504,000
Total	46,875,000

The $3,504,000 increase for project planning includes $150,000 for the Johnstown Flood NM. The amount provided for the Delaware Water Gap NRA includes $450,000 for dam rehabilitation and $750,000 to replace Roebling Bridge funds.

The Committee has not included additional funds for the Playalinda Beach road at Cape Canaveral NS for fiscal year 1987. Funds made available in fiscal year 1986 for construction design and planning are adequate. A fiscal year 1988 appropriation for construction is anticipated when the design is complete.

The Committee is concerned with the lack of progress by the Park Service in doing the planning necessary to determine the extent of the needs for Faneuil Hall and the Old State House. Funds provided in fiscal year 1986 for this purpose must be used as expeditiously as possible.

Within available funds, there is $55,000 for studies related to the Little Kinnakeet Lifesaving Station at Cape Hatteras National Seashore. Of this amount, $30,000 is for the Historic Furnishings Study and $25,000 is for the Historic Grounds Study.

The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 is proposed for reauthorization in fiscal year 1987. The National Park Service will receive $75,000,000 under this legislation if enacted as proposed. The following table shows how these funds will be allocated by Park Service unit:

Park Area	*Estimate*
Amistad National Recreation Area	$249,000
Assateague Island National Seashore	3,300,000
Big Bend National Park	2,200,000
Blue Ridge Parkway	5,830,000
Denali National Park and Preserve	1,450,000
Foothills Parkway	7,500,000
Gateway National Recreation Area	550,000
Grand Canyon National Park	3,630,000
Grand Teton National Park	2,200,000
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	2,750,000
Hot Springs National Park	1,100,000
Lake Meredith Recreation Area	2,530,000
Moore's Creek National Battlefield	400,000
Natchez Trace Parkway	5,500,000
National Capital Parks—Central	4,400,000
North Cascades National Park	375,000
Olympic National Park	1,430,000
Petrified Forest National Park	2,310,000
Rocky Mountain Regionwide	250,000
Saratoga National Historic Park	880,000
Sequoia National Park	875,000
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historical Site	1,650,000
Voyageurs National Park	1,430,000
Yellowstone National Park	5,500,000
Yosemite National Park	2,558,000
Subtotal, Construction	60,847,000
Other Components:	
FHWA Engineering, Bridge and Road Inspections	1,100,000
FHWA Administrative Expenses	1,200,000
NPS Administrative Engineering, Signs, and Special Studies	2,300,000
Advance and Project Planning	9,553,000
Total program	75,000,000

The Committee expects the process to be followed, as provided for in previous fiscal years, if there are significant variations from this allocation.

The Committee also recommends $10,000,000 for additional work on the Cumberland Gap Tunnel to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund. The Committee is pleased that agreement has been reached with Kentucky and Tennessee to maintain the tunnel when it is operational.

The Committee has included $2,500,000 to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund for planning and design of improvements along a 1.6 mile segment of the George Washington Memorial Parkway (between Spout Run and the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge). Funding, however, is conditioned on inclusion of funds in the fiscal year 1987 Transportation Appropriations bill to construct an additional lane on the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge.

A total of $17,400,000 is provided for Natchez Trace Parkway road work as follows:

Section 1B North (FHLP) 3 miles	**$5,500,000**
Section 1B to Tennessee Highway 46 (6 miles)	**11,900,000**
Total	**17,400,000**

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1986	**$97,810,000**
Budget estimate, 1987	**15,270,000**
Recommended, 1987	**101,100,000**
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	**+3,290,000**
Budget estimate, 1987	**+85,830,000**

For land acquisition, the Committee recommends $101,100,000 as follows:

	Fiscal year 1987 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Assistance to States:			
Matching grants		$47,730,000	+$47,730,000
Administrative expenses	$2,270,000	2,270,000	
Subtotal, assistance to States	2,270,000	50,000,000	+47,730,000
National Park Service:			
Acquisition management	5,000,000	6,200,000	+1,200,000
Emergencies, hardships, inholdings deficiencies and relocation (all areas)	8,000,000	5,000,000	−3,000,000
Alaska National Parks		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Apostle Islands NL, WI		300,000	+300,000
Appalachian Trail NST		7,000,000	+7,000,000
Big Cypress NP, FL		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Big Thicket NP, TX		4,000,000	+4,000,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH		4,500,000	+4,500,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA		3,100,000	+3,100,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Lowell NHP, MA		800,000	+800,000
Mound City Group NM, OH		1,000,000	+1,000,000
North Cascades NP, WA		500,000	+500,000
Olympic NP, WA		2,000,000	+2,000,000
San Antonio Missions NHP, TX		500,000	+500,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA, CA		8,000,000	+8,000,000
Sequoia-Kings Canyon NP, CA		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Wind Cave NP, SD		200,000	+200,000
Subtotal, NPS	13,000,000	51,100,000	+38,100,000
Total	15,270,000	101,100,000	+85,830,000

The Committee supports the use of $35,000 in formula monies under the state assistance grants New York State will receive to determine the feasibility of acquiring into the public domain, a tract of land in Port Washington, New York. The seven hundred acres of proposed park land, which includes approximately sixty acres of waterfront consists of three separate properties, including several stretches of wetlands along the east shore of the Port Washington peninsula adjacent to Hempstead Harbor. The largest portion of this property is occupied by an active sand mining operation, a site targeted for later residential and retail development. Directly south is the one hundred and twenty-eight acre former site of the town landfill that has been proposed as a future site of a

resource recovery facility. The largest portion is the two hundred fifty acre Hempstead Harbor Parkland with thirty-four acres of waterfront including two beaches and an area of wooded terrain. The recommendation reflects the Committee's concern for the critical need for more parkland and open space in this densely populated region.

The increase in administrative funds includes $300,000 to maintain a land acquisition staff at Santa Monica Mountains NRA, CA.

The amount provided for Apostle Islands NL, WI is for acquisition of Long Island and is included subject to authorization.

The amount for Lowell NHP, MA is for a maintenance facility for the Park. Currently, the Park has to lease space. Every effort should be made to acquire an easement necessary for adequate access to Boott Mill within the funds provided.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$4,771,000
Budget estimate, 1987	4,771,000
Recommended, 1987	4,771,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Committee recommends $4,771,000, the budget request, for the non-performing arts functions of the Center.

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a national cultural center for the performing arts and an official memorial to President John F. Kennedy. The Board of Trustees of the Kennedy Center has the sole responsibility for all performing arts activities. The National Park Service is responsible for maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial and all other services necessary to operate the Center. Funds are provided herein for that purpose in accordance with a formula which provides 76 percent for National Memorial purposes and 24 percent for the performing arts functions.

Visitor services, including information, interpretation, and police security must be conducted year round with the peak need for such services occurring during the May–September summer season. These services include interpretive talks, crowd control assistance for free events, audiovisual programs, senior citizen and handicapped programs, special talks and assistance to foreign visitors and groups, and other visitor assistance activities.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$248,000
Budget estimate, 1987	
Recommended, 1987	250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+2,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $250,000 to continue the activities of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission. In addition, $350,000 is provided in the Operation of the National Park system account to enable the

National Park Service to meet its responsibilities to the National Heritage Corridor. The Committee urges the Commission to seek private funding to the extent possible.

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$75,000
Budget estimate, 1987	....
Recommended, 1987	75,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	....
Budget estimate, 1987	+75,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $75,000 to continue the activities of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Commission. The Committee urges the Commission to seek private funding to the extent possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has included a provision requiring the Department to settle claims of the licensees of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. When the statutory authority for ARBA expired in 1977, its responsibilities were transferred to the Department. In 1979, the Department recommended that a "test case" be submitted as the basis for determining the facts and measuring the damages to the licensees, if appropriate. That test case was ultimately settled in 1983, and the settlement was paid in January, 1984. Six claims were subsequently filed, several other claims were prepared but not formally filed.

In February, 1985, the Department determined that no additional licensees' claims would be considered because the statute of limitations for breach of contract actions against the Federal Government barred such relief. Then, on December 30, 1985, the Comptroller General issued an Opinion that the Department "may carry out its agreement to resolve claims by former licensees of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration consistent with its earlier resolution of a test case, notwithstanding the fact that the remainder of claims were not formally filed with the agency until seven years after the termination of applicable license agreements. The agreement in the test case did not constitute a 'settlement' as that term is ordinarily used by this Office to refer to the determination of legal liability on the part of the Government. Instead, the Department's actions apparently involved the determination that equitable factors favored payment, and an agreement to award compensation to the claimants only as specifically provided by Congress. Similar action in the present case would not be barred by limitations otherwise applicable to determination of legal liability."

The Committee believes that the Department should fulfill its commitment to the claimants, and that the Department should resolve the claims expeditiously and in accordance with the facts, methodologies, and criteria employed in the test case. In no event should a claimant be denied monetary relief to which it would be entitled in a court of law.

Further, to prevent a flood of new claims from being filed, the Committee is limiting eligibility for this action to those claimants who have actively pursued their claims over the last decade. It is estimated that 13 claims would be heard under the criteria set forth by the Committee.

The administrative provisions for the National Park Service also include language prohibiting the issuance of a request for proposals to lease any or all of Glen Echo Park. This provision will allow the artisans and artists now associated with Glen Echo time to develop alternatives to the current plans of the National Park Service. The Committee also continues the prohibition on planning or implementing the closure of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office in Seattle, Washington.

Much has been written and said about the private fundraising activities in support of the Statue of Liberty and the Great Hall of Ellis Island. Now that the Statue has been restored and rededicated in its centennial year, it is time for the Department of the Interior to free itself from the Statue of Liberty—Ellis Island Foundation as quickly as possible. The Committee has also included bill language to permit Congressional review of any plan for the redevelopment of the southern part of Ellis Island.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$430,769,000
Budget estimate, 1987	395,500,000
Recommended, 1987	423,220,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−7,549,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+27,720,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
National Mapping, Geography and Surveys				
Primary mapping and revision	37,636	33,266	33,266	---
Digital cartography	13,449	13,499	13,499	---
Receipts from printing and distribution	9,500	---	---	---
Small intermediate and special mapping	14,529	11,948	13,798	+1,850
Advanced cartographic systems	7,406	12,206	12,206	---
Earth resources observation system	8,368	8,878	8,878	---
Cartographic and geographic information	3,522	3,630	3,630	---
Side looking airborne radar	1,888	---	1,500	+1,500
Subtotal, National Mapping, Geography & Surveys	87,397	83,427	86,777	+3,350
Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping				
Earthquake hazards reduction	35,875	33,275	35,275	+2,000
Volcano hazards	10,818	10,667	10,667	---
Landslide hazards	2,982	2,058	2,958	+900
Geologic framework	19,472	18,862	19,362	+500
Geomagnetism	2,146	1,629	2,129	+500
Climate change	888	982	982	---
Mineral resource surveys	46,578	42,033	44,033	+2,000
Energy geologic surveys	27,926	25,072	26,772	+1,700
Offshore geologic surveys	26,429	24,429	24,429	---
Subtotal, Geologic & Mineral Surveys & Mapping	173,014	159,016	166,616	+7,600
Water Resources Investigations				
Federal program	73,665	64,015	67,765	+3,750
Water resources research institutes	12,899	7,164	9,664	+2,500
Federal-State program	52,010	50,499	52,835	+2,336
National water quality assessment	2,485	3,000	10,000	+7,000
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	140,959	124,678	140,264	+15,586
General administration	13,432	13,356	14,540	+1,184
Facilities	14,177	15,023	15,023	---
Map sales receipts	-9,500	---	---	---
NPRA payments	1,400	---	---	---
Total, Geological Survey	430,789	395,500	423,220	+27,720

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $423,220,000, an increase of $27,720,000 over the budget estimate of $395,500,000.

National Mapping, Geography and Surveys.—In small, intermediate, and special mapping the Committee recommends an increase of $500,000 in the Federal land information program which is developing comprehensive geographic information systems (GIS) technology for applications with other Federal agencies, as well as State and local governments, and an increase of $1,350,000 to provide maps and data for Bureau of Land Management planning needs in the Oregon and California grant lands.

An increase of $1,500,000 is recommended for continued purchase of high priority side-looking airborne radar data. Areas to be flown should be chosen in consultation with users of such data.

Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping.—In the past year funds for additional instrumentation for monitoring expected earthquake activity near Parkfield, California, have been provided by both Congress and the State of California. The scientific community believes that additional instrumentation would be highly worthwhile, since this is a unique opportunity to study a well-defined earthquake-prone fault area. Therefore, the Committee recommends an increase of $500,000 in earthquake hazards reduction for equipment for the Parkfield area. In addition, in earthquake hazards reduction the Committee recommends an increase of $1,500,000 to begin work on a National Seismographic Network in cooperation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and others. The budget begins to reduce current regional networks while postponing the implementation of a National network and the Committee does not believe it is good policy to do one without the other. The Survey should report to the Committee in conjunction with the fiscal year 1988 budget on plans and costs for transition from regional networks to a National network.

The Committee recommends an increase of $900,000 to restore the landslide hazards program to the base level, including cooperative work with States.

An increase of $500,000 is recommended in the geologic framework program to restore the COGEOMAP program to the fiscal year 1986 enacted level. This is a cooperative program with States which receives at least 50% cost-sharing, thus leveraging the use of Federal funds. Offerings by States far exceed the available Federal funds so only the highest priority mapping will be done.

The Geological Survey is responsible for a network of geomagnetic observatories and field sites which provide the data for magnetic charts for both topographic and navigational mapping. The Committee recommends an increase of $500,000 in the geomagnetism program to restore it to the base level, which will continue the existing amount and quality of data and continue operation of all the existing observatories. This would not be possible under the budget estimate assumptions.

In mineral resource surveys, the Committee recommends an increase of $2,000,000, which restores 40% of the reduction for mineral surveys on public lands. The $2,000,000 is to be used for BLM public lands work so that funds now earmarked for such work from the regular geologic mapping program (CUSMAP) can be returned to that program. Even at the increased level, the overall program will be below the base level and reporting work on public lands will be delayed.

In energy geologic surveys, the Committee recommends an increase of $1,700,000. Of the increase, $1,000,000 is to restore 45% of the reduction in coal investigations in order to allow continuing a reasonable cooperative program with the States and the upgrading of the National Coal Resources Data System. The remaining $700,000 increase is to provide the base level for geothermal investigations and to allow for completion of the Cascades resource assessment.

Water resources investigations.—In the Federal program, the Committee recommends an increase of $3,750,000. Of the increase, $2,000,000 is to restore the base level for data collection and analysis. Particular emphasis in this program should be placed on maintaining or enhancing water quality and sampling frequency elements. In core program hydrologic research $750,000 is included to continue ground water research at the Oregon Graduate Center. The Committee believes that the Survey should have resources independent of the Department of Energy to conduct research of a long-range and fundamental nature bearing on the geological disposal of high-level nuclear waste and recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for that purpose.

For water resources research institutes, the Committee recommends an increase of $2,500,000. Of the increase, $2,000,000 is for competitive research grants, and $500,000 is for administrative expenses. The increase in administrative expenses is in lieu of expenses being allocated from program funds as proposed in the budget.

The Committee recommends an increase of $2,336,000 in the Federal/State cooperative program to restore the base level of funding. Despite this increase the program will only be able to match 74% of expected State offerings instead of 83% as in fiscal year 1986.

The budget includes a minimal request for a pilot scale program to develop an overall National water quality assessment. The proposal contains a limited number of surface and ground water studies which are constrained in scope. At the rate envisioned in the budget, the development and implementation of such a program will be extremely long-term and will not provide meaningful results in an expeditious manner. The Committee recommends an increase of $7,000,000 for a total program of $10,000,000. Such a program will allow for an increased number of pilot studies of broader scope as well as beginning the development of new analytical methods and preferred methods of data management and sampling. Such a pilot program can be carried out with existing laboratory capacity and will lead to a much more timely and meaningful assessment program to address this critical National problem. The Survey should also coordinate its other water programs with this assessment program to the greatest extent possible.

General administration.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,184,000 in general administration to cover unemployment compensation costs which are now estimated at higher levels than included in the budget.

Bill language is included allowing obligations by the Geological Survey against accounts receivable from cooperative programs, so that the scheduling of such programs can be done to make best use of resources, instead of waiting until cash contributions are received. This has been done historically, but the legal basis has been questioned recently. Language is also included clarifying the Survey's ability to use contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to carry out its functions.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

LEASING AND ROYALTY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$167,210,000
Budget estimate, 1987	160,300,000
Recommended, 1987	162,893,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−4,317,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+2,593,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $162,893,000 for the programs of the Minerals Management Service. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Leasing and environmental program	43,650	39,132	39,132	---
Resource evaluation	24,004	23,458	23,458	---
Regulatory program	31,902	30,938	30,938	---
Subtotal, OCS Lands	99,556	93,528	93,528	---
Mineral revenue collection (onshore royalty)	15,279	14,893	15,238	+345
Mineral revenue compliance (offshore royalty)	10,463	10,382	12,882	+2,500
Systems development and maintenance	19,448	17,234	17,234	---
Subtotal, Royalty Management	45,190	42,509	45,354	+2,845
General Administration				
Executive direction	3,289	3,233	3,233	---
Administration operations	9,408	9,392	9,392	---
General support services	9,767	11,447	11,385	-62
Subtotal, General Administration	22,464	24,072	24,010	-62
Interest on refunds (proped for later trans)	---	200	---	-200
Total, Leasing and Royalty Management	167,210	160,309	162,892	+2,583

The major increase over the budget estimate is $2,500,000 for additional auditors to verify royalty management payments to assure that the Government is collecting all the royalties due. During the hearing before the Committee the discussion focused on the Committee's concern about royalty underpayments. The testimony presented by MMS did not assure the Committee that there was sufficient staff to determine the magnitude of the royalty underpayment problem. The increase will provide for 50 additional auditors and support personnel to begin implementation of a 6-year audit cycle for all Federal and Indian leases. These funds are to be used to provide auditors to assist States such as Wyoming, Colorado and North Dakota involved in delegations of authority under sections 202 and 205 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act as well as for contracting for auditing service if MMS is not able to recruit qualified auditors. The MMS is to report quarterly to the Committee on the number of FTE's conducting audits, the cost of this effort and any return realized from this effort as well as a projection of the assignment of the auditors for the balance of the fiscal year.

The Committee is interested in the efficiencies and cost savings which might be possible were the Minerals Management Service to enter into cooperative agreements for the auditing of revenues from section 8(g) outer continental shelf lands similar to the cooperative agreements which govern the audits of on-shore revenues obtained pursuant to the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. For that reason the Committee requests that the Department report back to the Congress within six months of the enactment of this Act on the cost benefits and other advantages or disadvantages of this concept. The Committee expects that the Minerals Management Service will consult thoroughly with auditors of the interested States during the course of its study, and will include in its report back to Congress the States' reaction together with guidelines for cost-sharing and the division of functions to maximize effectiveness and avoid duplication.

The Committee believes that costs associated with the Solicitor's Office should be in the Solicitor's budget and therefore recommends a reduction of $105,000 for two attorneys. The Office of the Solicitor appropriation includes funds for this purpose. The Committee also recommends an increase of $450,000 for interest on late payments to States and Indian tribes and allottees. The Committee continues to be concerned over the inability of the Minerals Management Service to process royalty management data in a manner which provides for timely payments to States and Indian tribes and allottees of their share of revenues realized as a result of leasing minerals on Federal lands. The Committee will continue to monitor the progress of the new minerals management computer system as well as upgrades proposed by the Minerals Management Service in their reprogramming request in 1984, and expects to see a decline in these payments in the future. The Committee is proposing a definite appropriation rather than the indefinite appropriation requested for fiscal year 1987 by the Administration because it believes this action provides a better incentive to the agency to achieve such decreases.

It is the intent of this Committee to insure that the Department of the Interior comply with the reporting requirements prescribed in the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act (P.L. 97-451) relative to payments to States from rents, bonuses, royalties, interest charges and other revenues arising from any mineral lease on Federal lands, including those in the Outer Continental Shelf "8(g)" zone. The Committee is concerned that payments from the so-called 8(g) settlement have begun to flow to the recipient States, but with little or no corresponding explanation of payments. The Committee directs that the Department must implement by no later than the end of the fiscal year an accurate and regular reporting system to transmit to recipient States, in accordance with the provisions outlined in 30 U.S.C. 1715(a), such data as description of payment, the period covered, the payor and source of payment, including amount, quality and unit value of production by lease and unit sources, the basis for valuation, and royalty rates.

The recommendation includes a decrease of $52,000 in general administration for office consolidation since shuttle service will not be needed for the entire fiscal year.

As discussed in the hearing before the Committee, product value guidelines need to be determined expeditiously so that auditors will have criteria within which they can work. Therefore, product value guidelines are to be completed within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

In addition to the establishment of these guidelines, oil companies will only be permitted to take adjustments on their accounts for up to 60 days after production is reported. By taking this action, disruption of audit trails is avoided and the government can be better assured that there is an accurate accounting of the royalties due.

The Minerals Management Service is to continue to notify the Committee by quarterly reports on progress in meeting its system integration plan for the new royalty management computer system as well as the status of the operation of the system, including any anticipated enhancements and their cost once the reimplementation of the Auditing and Financial System is completed and placed in production. Any difficulties in reaching these deadlines are to be included in the quarterly report along with the reasons for not achieving them.

The Committee has not included $200,000 for interest on refunds. Although authorizing language was transmitted to Congress, the authorizing committee has not acted on it.

Bill language is included to provide authority for late interest payments to States. Instead of including these funds under the Payments to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act account as proposed by the Administration, funding is included under leasing and royalty management. In addition, language as requested by the Administration is included by the Committee to deduct the cost of the collection of mineral receipts before the receipts are distributed between the Treasury and the States. The estimated cost of collection of these receipts is $125,000,000. Bill language has also been included providing authority for MMS to accept lands, buildings and other contributions from public and private sources.

Under Department-wide provisions, bill language is included to prohibit the use of funds for portions of the steps leading up to the lease sale in the Georges Bank-North Atlantic planning area. This area has been included in moratoria in previous fiscal years because of the importance of the areas in question to the economic and environmental health of New England.

As expressed in the conference report on the fiscal year 1985 continuing resolution and the House report on the fiscal year 1986 appropriation bill, it was the expectation of the Committee that the Department of the Interior would pursue a resolution of the long-term leasing status of these areas through continuing negotiations with appropriate Congressional, State and local officials. The Committee has received testimony stating that these negotiations have not occurred. Therefore, quarterly reports informing the Committee about the progress the Department is making in the North Atlantic are requested.

Section 111 of Public Law 99-190 (99 Stat. 1243) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1986, directed the Secretary of the Interior to continue negotiations with specified Members of Congress in an effort to resolve the conflicts with respect to future oil and gas leasing and protection of lands on the California Outer Continental Shelf. In enacting this provision, it was hoped that the negotiations would provide the Secretary with "the appropriate range of advice . . . as he strives to reach consensus" and would result in an agreement which would resolve the dispute over leasing offshore California.

The Committee believes that the purposes of section 111 have been met in that the negotiating process has yielded two specific proposals for leasing offshore California which were developed by members of the Congressional negotiating group. An additional proposal for Secretarial review has been developed by the Governor of California pursuant to section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments.

Bill language provides authority for the Secretary to adopt recommendations presented in these proposals, such as proposed activities and protections, that go beyond the current scope of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. the Committee hopes that, by providing the Secretary the authority to integrate these recommendations into the program and by providing extraordinary review of the offshore California provisions, this will resolve the longstanding contentious debate over the role that the California OCS should play in the development of our national energy policy.

The Committee believes that the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) prepared for the program examined a broad range of alternatives for offshore California. The proposals of the Governor and co-chairman fall within that range. Bill language states that the Secretary shall consider these proposals in the final environmental impact statement, and the Committee belives that it is appropriate to conduct a full environmental and resource analysis of these proposals. Acceptance of any recommendation of the proposals shall not require the preparation of a revised or supplemental draft EIS.

The Secretary is directed to provide the co-chairmen and members of the Congressional panel a 30-day period to review and comment on a draft copy of the propsoed Final Program for offshore California prior to its submission to the President and the Congress. The Committee believes that the Secretary should give full and fair consideration to the proposals he is reviewing. To insure such consideration, the Secretary is required to indicate in detail in his submission, why any specific recommendation contained in these propsals was not accepted.

Bill language also states that prior to approval of the Final Program, the Secretary may conduct pre-lease activities for proposed California Sales 95, 91 and 119, and may make any changes in these sales on the basis of comments submitted by the Congressional negotiating group or others. The Secretary is restricted from publishing a call for informatin and nominations for Sale 95 prior to March 1, 1987; publishing a draft environmental impact statement for Sale 91 prior to 90 days after the Secretary's submission of a draft copy of the proposed Final Program for offshore California to the co-chairmen of the group; and issuing a final notice of lease sale for proposed Sale 91 prior to January 1, 1989. The bill language further provides that, during fiscal year 1987, the members of the Congressional negotiating group may continue as such and negotiate withthe Department of the Interior; commenting on proposals by the Department respecting future oil and gas leasing and protection of lands on the California OCS.

It is not the intent of the Committee that anything in the way of extraordinary procedures, empowerments or arrangements used in the resolution of the California OCS issue be duplicated for any other region of the OCS. In addition, this language does not otherwise release the Secretary from his current responsibilities outlined in the OCS Lands Act.

Language has also been included under Department-wide provisions which amends section 5 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. This amendment to the Act adds a new subsection stating that any new construction of vessels, rigs, platforms or other structures after October 1, 1986, south of 49 degrees North latitude, shall be built from articles, materials, or supplies at least 50 percent which, by cost, shall have been mined, produced or manufactured in the United States. This language also specifies that fabrication must occur in the United States unless a waiver is granted by the Secretary of the Interior.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FROM RECEIPTS UNDER MINERAL LEASING ACT

Appropriation enacted, 1986	
Budget estimate, 1987	$800,000
Recommended, 1987	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	
Budget estimate, 1987	−800,000

The Committee does not recommend funding for payments to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act as a separate appropriation but has included $450,000 in leasing and royalty management for this purpose.

BUREAU OF MINES

MINES AND MINERALS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$133,449,000
Budget estimate, 1987	107,100,000
Recommended, 1987	126,429,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−7,020,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+19,329,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Minerals Research				
Health and safety technology	33,602	26,121	35,371	+9,250
Mining Technology				
Advanced mining technology	10,106	8,189	9,689	+1,500
Resource conservation technology	3,039	1,555	5,430	+3,875
Subtotal, Mining Technology	13,145	9,744	15,119	+5,375
Minerals and materials research	32,515	25,315	27,015	+1,700
Subtotal, Minerals Research	79,262	61,180	77,505	+16,325
Minerals Information and Analysis				
Minerals information	10,554	9,856	9,856	---
Mineral data analysis	18,431	16,714	16,714	---
Subtotal, Minerals Information and Analysis	28,985	26,570	26,570	---
Mineral institutes	7,950	---	3,004	+3,004
General administration	18,607	19,350	19,350	---
Program offset	-1,356	---	---	---
Total, Bureau of Mines	133,449	107,100	126,429	+19,329

The mission of the Bureau of Mines is to help ensure that the United States has an adequate and dependable supply of minerals to meet its defense and economic needs at low social, environmental, energy and economic costs. Despite this important task, the Administration as in prior years, has requested a significantly reduced budget for the Bureau of Mines. The Committee continues to be concerned about the impact a reduced request has on the Bureau's ability to meet its mission and conduct research to enhance mining and mineral processing safety, productivity, and efficiency in resource use.

In health and safety technology the Bureau conducts research with important implications for the mining community. To advance this effort the Committee has added $9,250,000. The increase provides $2,500,000 for respirable dust research to be conducted by Pennsylvania State University, West Virginia University, the University of Minnesota and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; $1,750,000 for ground control to continue mountain bump research on in-mine evaluation of geological conditions in order to predict and avoid these occurrences; $1,500,000 for industrial hazards for research in robotics; and $3,500,000 for mine disaster prevention which includes $1,000,000 to continue studies in methane control and drainage, $1,500,000 for fires and explosions and $1,000,000 for post disaster research to continue evaluation on the self-contained rescue units. The Committee agrees that $300,000 from within available funds is to continue the Coal Mine Injury Analysis study at Pennsylvania State University.

For mining technology the Committee recommends an increase of $5,375,000. This increase includes $1,500,000 for proof-of-concept validation to complete surface and underground evaluations of previously developed prototype mining equipment. The Committee has also provided $500,000 for acid mine drainage research to work on the adaptation of the in-line-system to more difficult water conditions and $1,000,000 for research previously conducted in this area by the Office of Surface Mining. This increase also provides an additional $2,375,000 for conserving land resources which includes $500,000 for subsidence research to extend the predictive model of longwall panels and $1,875,000 for research in areas such as subsidence, hydrologic studies, coal wastes and revegetation which were previously conducted in the Office of Surface Mining. If the research originally conducted by the Office of Surface Mining cannot be conducted by the Bureau in-house, it should be competitively bid. The Bureau is to coordinate its activities with the Office of Surface Mining and other Federal agencies to assure a coordinated approach to maximize the benefit derived from these expenditures and avoid duplication. Specifically, the Bureau is to consult with the OSM Assistant Directors for Field Operations to assure the research conducted meets the needs of those in the field.

The Administration proposed reducing minerals and materials by $7,200,000. A reduction of this magnitude would have a severe impact on the operation of the research centers associated with this program area. The Committee believes that a full assessment of any action to consolidate or close research centers must be undertaken before such activity occurs. Therefore, the Bureau is to provide such a report at the time of their hearing before the Committee on their fiscal year 1988 budget request, to discuss their recommendations before undertaking any activity of this nature. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of $1,000,000 for mineral resources to restore some of the funds proposed for reduction by the Administration to allow the continuation of research in this area as well as an increase of $700,000 to continue research initiated in fiscal year 1986 on a flame reactor. The resources for this project are to be used to recover zinc from electric arc furnace steelmaking waste dust only.

The Committee recommendation includes $2,854,000 for research grants for the Mineral Institutes and $150,000 for the administration of this program. As in past years, these grants are to be competed for by all 31 Mineral Institutes with no preference to any one center.

It is the Committee's expectation that the Bureau will continue to conduct a thorough examination of its programs and assess how they meet its mission. Based on this analysis, the Committee expects to receive a document on Bureau research priorities. New ideas from the staff should be reflected in any future budget request submitted to the Committee.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$84,932,000
Budget estimate, 1987	100,880,000
Recommended, 1987	99,078,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+14,146,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−1,802,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
State regulatory program grants	36,977	45,110	45,110	---
Federal Regulatory Programs				
Regulatory program operations	19,018	17,578	20,171	+2,593
Technical services, training and research	13,210	15,931	12,706	-3,225
Assessments and collections	7,250	7,929	7,929	---
Subtotal, Federal Regulatory Programs	39,478	41,438	40,806	-632
General Administration				
Executive direction	1,430	1,734	1,614	-120
Administrative support	3,579	6,297	6,297	---
General services	3,468	6,301	5,251	-1,050
Subtotal, General Administration	8,477	14,332	13,162	-1,170
Total, Regulation and Technology 1/	84,932	100,880	99,078	-1,802

1/ FY86 Accounts reflect new budget structure

It was the Committee's expectation that the enactment of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act would be a step forward in reclaiming land scarred by surface mining activity and ensure proper environmental protection through its inspection and enforcement provisions. To assist OSM in this endeavor the Committee added funds in fiscal year 1986 for 34 two acre and bond forfeiture inspectors and 10 troubleshooters to assist States if their programs falter. During the OSM hearing, the Committee was disturbed to learn that all these individuals had not been hired and that OSM had not filled some of these positions because of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions while hiring individuals in the offices of Congressional Liaison, Public Affairs and External Affairs. This action is not acceptable, and OSM's disregard for Congressional intent indicates to the Committee that OSM has not established proper priorities for effective implementation of SMCRA. To accomplish necessary inspection and enforcement activities of the Act, the Committee recommendation includes $393,000 for one additional inspector and the use of a helicopter for the inspection of two acre sites; $450,000 for nine additional inspectors for two acre and bond forfeiture inspections; $1,400,000 for 20 troubleshooters to be divided equally between areas under the jurisdiction of the Eastern and Western technical centers, with one troubleshooter specifically assigned to Ohio; and $350,000 for seven additional inspectors for inspection of both production and non-production sites such as tipples. The Committee is to be notified on a bimonthly basis of progress in hiring these individuals, the areas to which they are assigned and a projection for the hiring and use of these individuals for the balance of the fiscal year.

The fiscal year 1987 budget request contains 33 FTE's for two acre and bond forefeiture problems. As discussed above, the Committee is adding 10 additional two acre inspectors and seven additional inspectors for inspectable units for a total of 50 inspectors. Twenty-one of these inspectors are to be assigned to Kentucky and 11 are to be assigned to Virginia. The remaining 18 inspectors are for work on inspectable units problems. Under the inspectable units program, the Department shall establish a computerized inventory of all sites subject to the Act since 1977, determine a priority system for their inspection, and inspect them at a rate equal to the appropriated resources. The inspectors are to take photographs of site conditions, and where violations are found, take mandatory enforcement action under section 521(a) of SMCRA.

Although the Committee does not include an increase for State regulatory program grants, OSM is to work with States to ensure that they are provided the necessary support to maintain their State programs. These funds are also to be used by the States for equipment and participation in OSM's Applicant/Violator computer system.

There is a reduction of $3,225,000 for technical services. This reduction includes $975,000 for research which will now be conducted in the Bureau of Mines and $2,250,000 for training requested by OSM in fiscal year 1987 for which adequate justification has not been provided to the Committee.

In respect to the Applicant/Violator system, OSM is to report to the Committee on its application to Judge Parker for an extension of the operational deadline of February 1987. The Committee is concerned that OSM provide for quality assurance and accuracy of the data in the system and believes that extension of the deadline will allow for the additional testing time OSM needs as well as allow the data collection effort to proceed at a slower more sequential pace. In addition, OSM is to report to the Committee on its progress in respect to including sufficient data on ownership and control rather than relying on the "one up/one down" approach.

OSM has requested funding to decentralize many of the functions and personnel at headquarters to locations in the field. OSM is still surveying employees about this proposal and making final the details of this plan. Therefore, until the Committee receives a final plan specifying the actual number of relocations anticipated, the associated costs of these relocations and any support or overhead costs associated with the implementation of this plan, a reduction of $1,050,000 in General Administration is recommended.

The Committee has also recommended a reduction of $120,000 in General Administration in Executive direction because in fiscal year 1986 OSM has filled only 14 out of 18 positions budgeted for in fiscal year 1987 in the offices of Congressional Liaison, External Affairs and Public Affairs.

Bill language as proposed by the Administration has been included to provide an indefinite no-year appropriation so that OSM can perform reclamation in cases where bond forfeitures have occurred. The OSM estimates a cost of $500,000 in fiscal year 1987 for this reclamation work.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$206,141,000
Budget estimate, 1987	190,520,000
Recommended, 1987	232,720,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+26,579,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+42,200,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
State reclamation program grants	156,156	150,600	186,100	+35,500
Federal Reclamation Programs				
Fee compliance	2,800	3,482	3,482	---
Reclamation program operations	30,005	29,992	28,092	-1,900
Rural lands reclamation program	9,424	800	9,400	+8,600
Subtotal, Federal Reclamation Programs	42,229	34,274	40,974	+6,700
Small operator assistance	3,082	---	---	---
General Administration				
Executive direction	830	825	825	---
Administrative support	1,998	1,992	1,992	---
General services	1,846	2,829	2,829	---
Subtotal, General Administration	4,674	5,646	5,646	---
Undistributed reduction	(-4)	---	---	---
Program offset	(-3,233)	---	---	---
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	206,141	190,520	232,720	+42,200

The Committee recommends $232,720,000, an increase of $42,200,000 over the budget request of $190,520,000.

The Committee has included $186,100,000 for State reclamation program grants, an increase of $35,500,000 over the budget request. The Committee continues to be concerned about the high unobligated balances from prior year State reclamation grants. As one of the criteria for awarding reclamation grants, OSM is to consider the State's ability to obligate these funds. OSM is to keep updated obligation records for each State and report quarterly to the Committee on the progress made by the States in obligating prior year unobligated balances as well as the issuance of any administrative and construction grants to the States. The Committee expects that future State grant requests will separate funding for projects between the engineering/design and construction stages. With this information outlined on the grant request, OSM and the States will be able to determine what can be accomplished during the fiscal year. This approach will allow for a more timely obligation of funds and avoid the present backlog. States are to submit only one application for project funding but categorize their request by engineering/design and construction. The Committee believes this approach will encourage more realistic requests for funds by including more accurate construction cost estimates and provide better grant management by the States and OSM.

Last year's statement of the managers accompanying the conference report on the Continuing Resolution clearly directed the Office of Surface Mining to submit a detailed analysis of the merits of all allocation formulas which have been generally discussed to date or which OSM wishes to propose *prior* to hearings on OSM's fiscal year 1987 budget. Not only was this detailed analysis *not provided* prior to the fiscal year 1987 OSM budget hearing, but an arbitrary change in formula of 50% historic, 50% inventory was used both in the fiscal year 1987 budget justification and in allocating the fiscal year 1986 grants. Once again it is the intent of this Committee to mandate a 100 percent inventory allocation formula until OSM submits formal alternative allocation formulas for Congressional approval. Therefore, bill language has been included requiring OSM to apportion the Secretary's discretionary funds to States having unreclaimed priority projects in the AML inventory.

The Committee strongly supports the presence of the Wilkes-Barre OSM office which currently employs 28 full time equivalents and would oppose any effort to reduce staff or permanently close the facility.

The Committee has been made aware that the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet has begun investigation of the Peter Creek water system in Pike County and the impact of contaminated drinking water supply from these areas and the communities of Freeburn, Phelps, Jamboree and Majestic. The Committee concurs with the action of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to include $3,700,000 for the Peter Creek water line extension in its request to OSM for its fiscal year 1987 reclamation grant. The Committee has also been made aware that the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet has concluded an investigation of the drinking water problem in Bell County. The Committee concurs with the action of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to include $1,000,000 for the Bell County water line extension in its State grant request to OSM for its fiscal year 1987 reclamation grant. In view of the severe need for these projects, the Committee directs OSM to approve these grant requests.

The Committee recommends a decrease of $1,900,000 in reclamation program operations. Research in this area will now be conducted by the Bureau of Mines which makes these funds unnecessary in the OSM budget. OSM shall not replenish the funding for fiscal year 1986 emergency reclamation projects by reducing fiscal year 1987 grants to States until such time as the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1986 is expended. The Committee expects a full report of the problem at that time including a discussion of alternatives such as a supplemental request for such funds. The OSM should be prepared to discuss this issue in the fiscal year 1988 hearing since the fiscal year 1987 appropriation will affect the fiscal year 1988 State grants.

In the Rural Abandoned Mine program, the Committee recommends an increase of $8,600,000 for new starts. Once again the Administration has proposed no funding for new starts despite the clear Congressional desire to provide funds for this purpose. This increase will allow the Soil Conservation Service to resume design, planning and implementation of new projects. Funds for this purpose shall come from the Secretary's share under 402(g)(3) and shall not be deducted from State allocations under section 402(g)(2) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87.

The Committee is concerned about problems with the State of Ohio surface mining regulatory program. Periodic evaluations by the Office of Surface Mining have highlighted a number of recurring problems in Ohio's implementation and enforcement of the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. Concern over the Ohio program was further exacerbated when the Ohio legislature passed a bill that eliminated all civil service protections for Ohio surface mining inspectors. The Office of Surface Mining is therefore directed to hold a public hearing in Ohio pursuant to section 521 of SMCRA to determine the extent of Ohio's failure to adequately implement and enforce SMCRA and to determine the willingness of the State to enter into an explicit plan of action for correcting the enforcement deficiencies.

The Committee has included bill language providing that none of the funds appropriated may be used to implement any proposals for a cost-sharing matching fund in making State reclamation grants.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$921,132,000
Budget estimate, 1987	862,060,000
Recommended, 1987	892,328,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−28,804,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+30,268,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimates by activity is as follows:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Education				
School operations	189,378	185,596	186,596	+1,000
Johnson O'Malley educational assistance	23,044	---	23,500	+23,500
Continuing education	56,438	20,212	23,212	+3,000
Transfer from Department of Education	---	11,500	---	-11,500
Subtotal, Education	268,860	217,308	233,308	+16,000
Indian Services				
Tribal government services	32,233	5,604	5,554	-50
Social services	115,803	93,103	95,713	+2,610
Law enforcement	48,570	3,101	4,016	+915
Self-determination services	21,337	12,262	12,162	-100
Navajo-Hopi settlement program	2,931	2,931	2,931	---
Subtotal, Indian Services	220,874	117,001	120,376	+3,375
Economic development & employment	63,542	14,860	13,893	-967
Natural Resources Development				
Natural resources, general	2,407	1,570	1,570	---
Agriculture	22,259	2,818	2,818	---
Forestry	33,382	6,061	12,211	+6,150
Water resources	10,783	466	9,466	+9,000
Wildlife & parks	27,293	8,797	10,413	+1,616
Fire suppression	26,419	---	416	+416
Minerals and mining	9,669	7,741	8,701	+960
Irrigation and power	7,840	7,587	7,587	---
Subtotal, Natural Resources Development	140,052	35,040	53,181	+18,141
Trust Responsibilities				
Rights protection	21,408	17,408	11,408	-6,000
Real estate and financial trust services	29,852	12,851	12,351	-500
Subtotal, Trust Responsibilities	51,260	30,259	23,759	-6,500
Facilities management	91,298	88,597	88,786	+189
General Administration				
Management and administration	49,240	31,530	31,480	-50
ADP Services	17,934	17,651	17,551	-100
Program management	4,520	6,148	6,148	---
Employee compensation payments	7,478	7,538	7,538	---
Consolidated training program	---	1,350	990	-360
Subtotal, General Administration	79,172	64,217	63,707	-510
Tribe/Agency operations	---	295,088	295,228	+140
Emergency hay relief	5,964	---	---	---
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	921,132	862,060	892,328	+30,268

Education.—The Committee recommends a net increase of $16,000,000 for education. There is a net increase of $1,000,000 for school operations, including an increase of $1,200,000 to the Indian school equalization formula, to partially restore reductions to the bilingual program (+$600,000) and the intensive residential guidance program (+$600,000). In both cases, the Bureau is planning to change guidelines and do more monitoring to assure the proper use of funds. However, it is not clear when the new guidelines will be in place, nor if they and the monitoring will actually result in the reductions proposed, totaling $1,600,000 for these two programs. The Committee will review further reductions in the future if the Bureau can demonstrate how their proposed improvements will save money, without cutting services to those needing them. The increase for school operations is offset by a decrease of $200,000, which reduces the estimate for savings related to school closures. The Bureau could not specify how the estimated reduction of $486,000 in the budget was derived, and included the Phoenix and Sherman Indian schools as part of the basis for the estimate, even though these schools are not planned for closure in fiscal year 1987. With regard to the Phoenix school, the Committee expects the Bureau to submit any plans with regard to future disposition of the school to the Appropriations Committees in a timely manner, prior to taking any action to close the school or dispose of the facility. In the meantime, the Bureau shall continue to operate, maintain and repair the school facilities, and shall continue to admit any new students who would normally be placed at Phoenix.

An increase of $23,500,000 is recommended, which will maintain the Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance program at the 1986 level, and retain the program in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, rather than transferring it to the Department of Education as proposed in the budget. The Committee also has not agreed to the transfer of certain other programs to the Bureau from the Department of Education, and for that reason has deleted the $11,500,000 included in the budget estimate for education enrichment and advancement programs. These programs will continue to be funded under the Indian Education program of the Department of Education.

For continuing education, the Committee recommends an increase of $3,000,000. This includes $2,000,000 to continue the special higher education program in the Bureau, and $1,000,000 for the tribally-controlled community colleges, Title I.

Indian services.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,375,000 for Indian services. This includes a reduction of $50,000 under tribal government services, to reduce the cost of central office operations. An increase of $2,610,000 is recommended for social services. Included is a reduction of $100,000, which will maintain the funding for the quality control unit at the 1986 level. An increase of $2,710,000 will maintain the Indian Child Welfare Act grants program at the 1986 level, including restoration of $710,000 for Alaska. As in the past, the Committee intends the grants to be made available for the highest priority projects, whether on or off reservation.

A net increase of $915,000 for law enforcement is recommended. This includes an increase of $1,000,000, which is required due to State retrocession of law enforcement activities on the Winnebago, NE reservation ($350,000) and the Colville, WA reservation ($650,000). A decrease of $85,000 is recommended, based on applying a lapse rate to the 12 FTE's included in the budget request for a special criminal investigation unit.

A decrease of $100,000 is recommended to self-determination services. Since the Tribal Accounting Services group is being disbanded, the costs required to contract for technical assistance required to manage the workload under the Single Agency Audit Act should be met by the remaining balance of $468,000, an increase of $100,000 over 1986.

Economic development and employment programs.—A decrease of $1,000,000 is recommended to the economic development grant program, which will maintain the 1986 program level. To date in fiscal year 1986, requests totaling only about $6,600,000 have been received, almost $1,000,000 less than the funds available of $7,582,000. Therefore, this level of funding should be sufficient to meet the need in fiscal year 1987.

An increase of $433,000 is recommended for road maintenance, of which $225,000 is derived from a transfer from the Colville tribe/agency funds for road maintenance. The increase is required to provide the cost of operating the Inchelium Ferry on the Colville reservation.

Natural resources development.—The Committee recommends an increase of $18,141,000 for natural resources development. The increase recommended for forestry includes $3,750,000 to restore the forest development program to the 1986 level, and $2,400,000 transferred from the new tribe/agency program back to the forestry program. The Committee has supported this program, aimed at eliminating the backlog of tribal forest development projects, since its inception, and believes that the program should be maintained under the responsibility of the Bureau to ensure that the program is accomplished as intended by the Committee. An additional increase of $415,000 is recommended, to restore the funds for purchase of fire suppression equipment. There is a $5,600,000 backlog of such equipment needed, and it is not likely there will be sufficient funds available to continue to purchase it unless this program is funded.

An increase of $9,000,000 is recommended for water resources. This includes restoration of the funds transferred in the budget to the Indian rights protection program ($7,500,000), and also restores the proposed reduction of $1,500,000. The Committee believes that it is very important that tribes be allowed to continue to plan for development of their water resources, even if funding to allow such development cannot be made available immediately. Without the plans, the tribes will not be ready when it becomes possible to make funding available. In addition, the Committee believes that tribes should be able to continue to contract for their own water investigations, and directs that the Department continue to allow such contracting, as long as the capability to meet the requirements under the trust responsibility are met. This should be true even in cases which might eventually result in litigation or negotiation. Within the total funds provided, the Committee intends for the multi-year efforts funded last year, including Flathead, Zuni, and Yakima, to continue at the necessary level in fiscal year 1987. The Committee understands this will require $390,000 for the Flathead reservation and $545,000 for the Yakima reservation.

An increase of $1,616,000 is recommended for the wildlife and parks program. Included is $1,380,000 to provide the funds required to carry out responsibilities under the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty in fiscal year 1987. There is also an increase of $347,000, to restore fish hatchery operations to the 1986 level. These funds are then proposed to be transferred to the tribe/agency program, with the balance of the fish hatchery operations funds. An increase of $120,000 is recommended, for carrying out grizzly bear surveys on the Blackfeet reservation. This is necessary as part of the national grizzly bear recovery program. An increase of $166,000 is recommended for the Klamath conservation program, which will provide a total of $311,000. Finally, the Committee recommends a decrease of $50,000, which will reduce Central Office operations to $395,000.

The Committee recommends an increase of $960,000 for minerals and mining, which will allow the inventories program to continue at the 1986 level. The Committee understands that the Bureau has $17,000,000 in requests pending, from 54 reservations. As in the case of water resources, the Committee intends that tribes be allowed to contract to conduct these inventories if they have the capability to do so. Within the total amount recommended, the Committee notes that the Bureau intends to provide $432,000 to the Council of Energy Resource Tribes.

The Committee is concerned with the results of an investigative study done this year on leases and permits for developing natural resources on Indian lands. The report found deficiencies in central office policy and direction, inadequate communications with field offices, lack of accurate and timely statistical data, and serious problems in royalty management. The Committee expects the Bureau and Department to review the findings of the study and report by October 1, 1986, on specific steps that will be taken to overcome the problems identified in the report.

Trust responsibilities.—The Committee recommends a net decrease of $6,500,000 to trust responsibilities, of which $7,500,000 is attributable to the transfer of the water resources funding back to that program, as discussed above. An increase of $500,000 is recommended, to restore in part the proposed reduction to ANILCA programs, related to conveyance of Alaska Native allotments. There is also an increase of $1,000,000 to restore in part the proposed cuts in litigation support (+$800,000) and attorneys' fees (+$200,000). The Committee does not agree that attorneys' fees in the Navajo-Hopi dispute should be subject to a limitation as long as the costs are justified. Finally, there is a decrease of $500,000 in the real estate program. This will hold the increase for the Alaska cadastral survey program to $2,038,000.

Facilities management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $189,000 for new facilities O&M. The amount budgeted for Hopi High School was underfunded by this amount.

The Committee is pleased that the Department has finally begun to focus on accomplishing the needed changes in the Bureau's facilities program, at the direction of the Committee. It is unfortunate that so much time had to be lost, but the Committee is hopeful that the plan developed this year will be accomplished, and that the appropriate offices in the Department will continue to monitor this situation very closely, and continue to provide the quarterly reports requested last year by the Committee, within 10 days of the end of each quarter. Based on the progress made, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees will make the final determination as to when the program should be turned back to the Bureau's control.

General administration.—A decrease of $50,000 is recommended to management and administration, which will provide funding for the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs more in line with the other offices funded under executive direction. A reduction of $100,000 to the automatic data processing program will leave $100,000 for the proposed pilot program. A decrease of $360,000 is proposed to the new consolidated training program. These represent the funds included for salary and benefits of existing employees selected for the executive development and social services components of the program. If other employees are selected to fill in behind those selected for training, funds should be available within the appropriate program to pay their salary and benefit costs.

Tribe/agency operations.—The Committee recommends a net increase of $140,000 for tribe/agency operations. This is a new line item, which includes funding for the programs formerly funded under other Bureau line items, based on the Indian Priority System. The Bureau's proposal would allow additional flexibility to the tribes in making shifts among the programs included within this line item, and in entering into cooperative agreements with the Bureau for the operation of such programs.

Concerns have been raised to the Committee about this proposal, particularly as to the lack of understanding as to how it will work, and the lack of initial consultation with the tribes prior to submitting the proposal as part of the budget. The Committee shares these concerns, and believes that prior to the start of fiscal year 1987, the Bureau must publish detailed procedures for the operation of this activity, and engage in whatever consultation activities are required in order to ensure the tribes are aware of these new procedures, and that their specific concerns are answered.

The Committee has agreed to the proposal, with some adjustments. These include the transfer of forest development funds in the amount of $2,400,000 back to the forestry program, and $225,000 to the road maintenance program, as discussed earlier; and the transfer in of $347,000 for fish hatchery operations. In addition, the Committee recommends an increase of $2,418,000 for Alaska programs, including $1,002,000 for scholarships, $200,000 for social services, and $1,216,000 for adult vocational training. The Committee also directs that the existing reprograming procedures, as printed elsewhere in this report, shall continue to apply to this program exactly as they do currently to other programs, based on the breakdown on page 219 of the fiscal year 1987 Bureau budget justification. The Committee believes that this new program should be established and given a trial operation period before any significant change in reprograming procedures are implemented. The Committee also has not agreed to proposed bill language authorizing consolidated grants in this program. Any such changes to the Indian Self-Determination Act should go through the authorizing committees.

The Committee also notes that other serious concerns have been expressed about this program, especially that it might be the precursor to a block grant type of program, with accompanying large budget reductions, as has often been the case in the past, or that it might result in the Bureau disavowing its trust responsibilities in certain program areas, particularly natural resources and rights protection. The Committee expects that neither of these concerns will be realized and cautions the Department that any such attempts will result in an immediate return to the previous program structure.

Bill language.—The Committee has not agreed to proposed bill language reinstating a moratorium on new school starts. The Bureau is supposed to have in place new regulations setting out the criteria for funding any proposed new starts, and therefore this language is not necessary. The Committee has added bill language requiring the Bureau to maintain the Northern California agency in Hoopa, CA, unless a reprograming is submitted to the Appropriations Committees and approved. The Bureau's attention is directed to the reprograming procedures printed elsewhere in this report, particularly the sections requiring reprograming for all reorganizations and all substantive changes to the budget justification as submitted to, or as modified by the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$102,948,000
Budget estimate, 1987	59,155,000
Recommended, 1987	86,066,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−16,882,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+26,911,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $86,066,000, an increase of $26,911,000 over the budget estimate. The action taken by the Committee, compared to the budget estimate, is reflected in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Buildings and utilities	40,865	28,960	39,760	+10,800
Irrigation systems	18,221	13,900	23,700	+9,800
Housing	44,475	16,295	22,606	+6,311
Land acquisition	2,388	---	---	---
Program offset	-3,000	---	---	---
Total, Construction	102,948	59,155	86,066	+26,911

Buildings and utilities.—The Committee recommends an increase of $10,800,000 over the budget estimate. Included is $8,300,000, which will maintain the facilities improvement and repair program at the 1986 level. An increase of $2,500,000 is recommended, which will provide for construction of the Two Eagle River high school, on the basis of the new design.

Irrigation systems.—A net increase of $9,800,000 is recommended for irrigation systems. An increase of $8,300,000 is recommended for Phase II of Block 6 of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. A decrease of $1,000,000 will defer the rehabilitation on the Flathead irrigation project, pending further engineering evaluations and the outcome of water rights adjudications. Finally, an increase of $2,500,000 is recommended for continued development of the Gila River Farms/Sacaton Ranch project.

Housing.—The recommended increase of $6,311,000 includes $150,000 for housing development, which will restore three FTE's for Alaska; and $6,161,000 to maintain the 1986 housing improvement program level, including continuing new homes construction. This amount includes $647,000 for the housing program in Alaska.

Bill language has been included by the Committee which revises language in the fiscal year 1986 continuing resolution to permit funds for Navajo and Hopi relocations to be used for counseling and other activities related to relocation.

In the report accompanying the fiscal year 1986 continuing resolution, language was included directing that within the allocation for the Blackfeet housing improvement program, five houses were to be built for victims of the 1974 flood, three in fiscal year 1986. None of the houses have been built, nor are there sufficient remaining funds to build them in fiscal year 1986. The responsibility for failing to carry out the directive lies with the BIA central and area offices, as well as the tribe. The Committee expects BIA to ensure that the five homes are built, from within the Blackfeet HIP allocation, with at least three to be built in fiscal year 1987, and the remaining two in fiscal year 1988. The funds for the three houses in fiscal year 1987 shall be committed before any other Blackfeet HIP funds are expended.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	....
Budget estimate, 1987	....
Recommended, 1987	$2,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+2,500,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+2,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,500,000 for road construction. This will provide a 25 percent cost share for the Honobia Indian Road in Oklahoma, from near Talahina through Honobia south to Highway #3, with the balance to come from funds available to the State of Oklahoma. The total estimated cost is $10,000,000.

The balance of project funds for road construction will be included in the fiscal year 1987 allocation of contract authority from the Federal Lands Highway program, Department of Transportation.

TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 1987	1,000,000
Recommended, 1987	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−3,000,000
Budget estimate, 1987	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000, the budget estimate, for trust funds.

Tribal funds are deposited into the U.S. Treasury pursuant to various acts of Congress to be made available for expenditure for the use and benefit of the respective tribal groups. Approximately 35 percent of tribal income is derived from judgments or awards made pursuant to either general or specific acts of Congress. The balance of such income is derived from Federal management of tribal real properties, the title to which is held in trust by the United States for the tribes.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

(LIMITATION ON DIRECT LOANS)

Appropriation enacted, 1986	($16,300,000)
Budget estimate, 1987	(16,320,000)
Recommended, 1987	(16,320,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	(+20,000)
Budget estimate, 1987	....

The revolving fund for loans, established by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, provides a source of financing for Indians who cannot borrow from other Government credit agencies or from ordinary commercial lenders because of their low economic status, isolated geographic location, lack of bankable security or other reasons. Loans are made to tribes and other Indian organizations for relending to individual members and groups of members, and to finance tribal business enterprises. Loans are also made to tribes for use by them in obtaining expert assistance to prepare and argue claims pending before the Court of Claims. Direct loans are made for any purpose that will promote the economic development of the borrower, including loans for education purposes. Over the history of the program, $197,700,000 has been loaned, with outstanding loans as of September 30, 1985 totaling $105,300,000. Since 1975, a total of 77 new tribal enterprises have been started with loan funds, at an average cost of $443,000.

No new funds are requested for the fund in fiscal year 1987. The fiscal year 1987 program will provide $16,320,000 in direct loans, to be funded from the unobligated fund balance estimated to be available at the start of the fiscal year, and from collections into the fund during the year.

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$2,197,000
Budget estimate, 1987	2,485,000
Recommended, 1987	2,652,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+455,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+167,000

The Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund was established pursuant to the Indian Financing Act of 1974. The purpose of the fund is to provide access to private money sources through guarantying or insuring loans which otherwise would not be available to Indian tribes and organizations, individual Indians, and Alaskan Natives for economic development purposes. To encourage the use of private capital, an interest subsidy is paid from the fund on loans guaranteed or insured to reduce the Indian borrower's rate of interest to the rate charged on direct loans from the revolving fund for loans. As of September 30, 1985, guarantees were approved on 233 loans totaling $178,100,000.

The Committee recommends an increase of $167,000 for interest subsidies on guaranteed loans. This will allow for an additional $10,000,000 in loans to be guaranteed in fiscal year 1987 if necessary.

The Committee has also removed the administrative limitation proposed in the budget, and continued the language as in prior years, that total loan principal shall not exceed resources and authority available.

Territorial and International Affairs

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$79,894,000
Budget estimate, 1987	71,529,000
Recommended, 1987	78,874,000

Comparison:
Appropriation, 1986 .... −1,020,000
Budget estimate, 1987 .... +7,345,000

The Secretary of the Interior has the responsibility to promote the economic, social and political development of the territorial areas leading toward a goal of self-government, and to foster international peace and security by conducting territorial affairs in close coordination with the defense and foreign policies of the United States. The territories of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are included in this account. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987, compared to the budget estimates by activity, is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Guam				
Construction grants	4,556	3,500	6,400	+2,900
American Samoa				
Operations grants	20,651	20,776	20,776	---
Construction grants	5,886	2,730	4,313	+1,583
Subtotal, American Samoa	26,537	23,506	25,089	+1,583
Northern Marianas				
Covenant grants	27,726	35,344	35,344	---
Construction grants, other	3,330	---	---	---
Subtotal, Northern Marianas	31,056	35,344	35,344	---
Virgin Islands				
Loan	1,988	---	---	---
Construction grants	---	2,900	2,900	---
Subtotal, Virgin Islands	1,988	2,900	2,900	---
Territorial Administration				
Office of territorial affairs	2,458	2,473	2,473	---
Technical assistance	4,871	2,200	4,700	+2,500
Guam power authority loan assistance	8,428	1,606	1,968	+362
Subtotal, Territorial Administration	15,757	6,279	9,141	+2,862
Total, Administration of Territories	79,894	71,529	78,874	+7,345

The Committee recommends $78,874,000 for the administration of territories, an increase of $7,345,000 over the budget estimate.

Guam.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,900,000 for Guam. This will provide for the construction of the mental health/drug abuse facility, for which planning funds were provided in fiscal year 1986. These funds are intended for the facility itself, and do not include administrative facilities or landscaping, which Guam should provide from other sources.

The Committee is concerned about the situation at the Ordot landfill, the single landfill site on Guam available for disposal of solid waste and hazardous wastes. The estimated remaining lifespan of the landfill is only two years, and the landfill has been placed on EPA's national priority list as a Superfund candidate. As soon as the Environmental Protection Agency has completed the remedial assessment of the landfill, the Committee expects the Department, working with Guam, to identify what action needs to be taken, and to identify the appropriate sources of funding, including the Superfund if applicable, to deal with the situation.

American Samoa.—An increase of $1,583,000 is recommended for American Samoa. Included is $1,000,000 for additional classrooms and gymnasiums. The balance of $583,000 is for sewer system maintenance and improvement. These funds will be used for the house connection program for residences and businesses, and to provide for replacement of pumps and macerators. The funds will also provide for the extension of the sewer system into the villages.

Northern Marianas.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $35,344,000, the budget estimate, for the Northern Marianas. This represents the second year of funding under the new seven year agreement negotiated with the government of the Northern Marianas. Included are $18,294,000 for capital development and $17,050,000 for government operations.

Virgin Islands.—The Committee recommends $2,900,000, the budget estimate, for the Virgin Islands. The funds will be used for replacement and relocation of approximately 15,000 linear feet of existing water lines in the Charlotte Amalie area, St. Thomas.

Territorial administration.—An increase of $2,862,000 is recommended. Included is $2,500,000 to restore the technical assistance program to approximately the fiscal year 1986 level. The Committee intends that technical assistance funds continue to be made available to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands under the Compact of Free Association, and to Palau after its Compact is enacted, on a non-reimbursable basis, where appropriate. The Committee also understands that the existing power plant in Palau may continue to be operated in fiscal year 1987, and has no objection to the provision of technical assistance funds to assist with operation and maintenance of the existing plant, if required, as in the past two years.

The balance of the increase, $362,000, is required to restore the reduction taken under the Deficit Control Act (P.L. 99-177) in fiscal year 1986 to the Guam Power Authority loan assistance funding. The amount of $8,428,000 was provided in fiscal year 1986 to guarantee the refinancing of an existing $36,000,000 loan to the Guam Power Authority by the Federal Financing Bank. Because of the Deficit Control Act reduction, the Department will not be able to meet its interest rate subsidy due in September, 1986, and will begin to accrue penalty interest. Therefore, the additional funds are required to avoid the accrual of additional penalty interest, and to avoid having the GPA declared in default on the loan.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$19,171,000
Budget estimate, 1987	13,050,000
Recommended, 1987	14,340,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−4,831,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+1,290,000

The Committee recommends $14,340,000 for the Trust Territory, an increase of $1,290,000 over the budget estimate.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Trust Territory operations	4,487	2,450	2,740	+290
Federated States of Micronesia	1,762	---	---	---
Republic of the Marshall Islands	482	---	---	---
Republic of Palau operations	453	10,600	10,600	---
Capital improvements	9,393	---	---	---
Enewetak support	306	---	---	---
Bikini resettlement	1,730	---	1,000	+1,000
Total, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	18,171	13,050	14,340	+1,290

Trust Territory operations.—An increase of $290,000 is recommended for Trust Territory administration. This will continue to provide full annual funding for the prior service benefits program, pending the establishment of the prior services trust fund for which funding was included in the fiscal year 1986 supplemental.

In fiscal year 1986, initial funding of $5,000,000, later reduced to $4,700,000 by the Deficit Reduction Act, was provided for Palau hospital construction, out of a total commitment of $10,000,000. The Committee now understands that Palau may be considering a different plan from that submitted to the Committee last year. The Committee will provide the balance of the funding when the decision as to how to proceed has been made, and the initial funding has been obligated.

With regard to funds appropriated in prior years for the Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) program, the Committee understands that the award of contracts with CIP grant funds is subject to approval by the Trust Territory government, and expects all required procedures to continue to be followed in the award of such contracts with remaining available CIP funds.

Bikini resettlement.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for the Bikini Atoll Rehabilitation Committee, to continue its studies in fiscal year 1987. These funds are in addition to the funds to be provided by the Department of Energy, estimated at a total of $4,400,000 in fiscal year 1987 for the total Marshall Islands environmental program, of which the activities on Bikini Atoll conducted by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory are a part. The Committee requests the Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy to work together to develop a plan for funding the necessary continuing activities related to this effort after fiscal year 1987, and to keep the Committee informed how this will be accomplished. It is apparent the DOE–LLNL efforts, as well as those of BARC, will be required at least through fiscal year 1988, in order to provide a final report and recommendation as to the preferred method for rehabilitation of Bikini Island.

No funds have been included for cleanup of Bikini Atoll. Initial planning for a base camp on Eneu is currently being initiated with funds provided in fiscal year 1986. On the basis of this planning, and the opinion of BARC that their studies and report with regard to Eneu and its safety for resettlement are final, the Committee expects the Department to work with the Bikini people to develop a specific plan and funding estimates for the base camp or other facilities that will be required on Eneu as the cleanup of Bikini continues; and to submit a report and funding request for such development as part of the fiscal year 1988 budget request.

Bill language has been included to amend the Bikini Trust Fund to allow resettlement of the Bikini people outside of the Marshall Islands. It is likely that the eventual cleanup of Bikini Atoll will take some years to complete, and in the meantime, some of the Bikini people would like to have the option to use Trust funds to resettle in areas outside of the Marshall Islands. While agreeing to this proposal, the Committee expects the expenditure of any funds from the Trust Fund to continue to be subject to the same controls as now exist.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$210,840,000
Budget estimate, 1987	27,920,000
Recommended, 1987	36,170,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−174,670,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+8,250,000

The Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-239) was enacted into law on January 14, 1986. Initial funding for the Compact, which includes the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, was provided in the fiscal year 1986 supplemental appropriations act. Initial funding under the Compact for Palau was also included in the supplemental, subject to enactment of the Palau Compact. The fiscal year 1987 request represents the second year of Compact funding for the FSM and Marshall Islands, but the request for fiscal year 1987 Compact funding for Palau has not yet been submitted, pending enactment of the authorizing legislation. Therefore, the Committee's recommendation addresses only the funding for the FSM and the Marshall Islands.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $36,170,000, an increase of $8,250,000 over the budget estimate. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimate by activity follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Compact of Free Association	208,090	27,920	27,320	-600
Enewetak support	---	---	1,100	+1,100
Enjebi Trust Fund	2,750	---	7,250	+7,250
Bikini	---	---	500	+500
Total, Compact of Free Association	210,840	27,920	36,170	+8,250

Federal services assistance.—A decrease of $600,000 is recommended to Federal services assistance. Included is a decrease of $100,000 for section 122 payments, which are for the training of diplomats from the freely associated states. The Department of State was not able to provide any details as to the number of diplomats to be trained, nor the specific basis for the budget estimate. Additional amounts will be provided, if necessary, when detailed requirements are known.

A decrease of $500,000 is recommended for section 232, which provides for continuing services by specified Federal agencies, such as the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Emergency Management Administration, the United States Weather Service, and the United States Postal Service. The recommended amount will allow an increase of $670,000, or over six percent above the fiscal year 1986 funding level, instead of the eleven percent increase proposed in the budget.

Enewetak support.—An increase of $1,100,000 has been provided, to continue the Enewetak agricultural support program, as provided in section 103(h)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Act. The Committee intends for these funds to be used to contract for continued operation of this program through the Department of Energy, as requested by the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands on behalf of the Enewetak Local Council.

Enjebi trust fund.—The Compact of Free Association Act, in Section 103(k), provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish on the books of the Treasury a fund, to be known as the Enjebi Community Trust Fund, and shall credit to the fund the amount of $7,500,000. This amount was to be added to the $2,500,000 recommended by the Committee in fiscal year 1986 to initiate this fund, and provide a total fund of $10,000,000. Although the $2,500,000 recommended in fiscal year 1986 was not included in the final appropriation, initial funds of $2,750,000 were provided in the fiscal year 1986 supplemental. The Committee's recommendation of $7,250,000 will provide the balance of the funding, and will allow the full fund to be established in accordance with the provisions of the Compact.

Bikini.—An increase of $500,000 is recommended, to continue the supplemental food program for Kili and Ejit, in accordance with section 103(h)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Act.

There are a number of provisions in the Compact of Free Association Act which have been subject to differing interpretations by the Administration and the Congress as to whether such provisions constitute entitlements of funding, or authorizations. While this question has not been resolved at this time, the Committee believes that appropriate action should be taken to resolve the issue as quickly as possible, including further legislative action to clarify the intent of Congress, if necessary. Of particular concern is the funding for Federal education programs included in section 105(i)(2) of the Compact. The Committee believes this language is sufficient to allow the freely associated states to continue to apply to the Department of Education, and to continue to be funded, up to the levels specified in section 105(i)(2), without any further action by the Congress.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$43,151,000
Budget estimate, 1987	42,816,000
Recommended, 1987	42,482,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−669,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−334,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $42,482,000 for fiscal year 1987. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimate by activity follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Secretary's immediate Office	1,426	1,426	1,365	-61
Executive secretariat	210	210	201	-9
Congressional & legislative affairs	1,093	1,093	1,046	-47
Equal opportunity	1,292	1,197	1,197	—
Public affairs	686	686	656	-30
Small & disadvantaged business utilization	398	398	381	-17
Program Direction and Coordination				
A/S Water and Science	745	691	691	—
A/S Land and Minerals Management	785	729	729	—
A/S Fish and Wildlife and Parks	766	711	564	-147
A/S Indian Affairs	729	686	686	—
A/S Territorial and International Affairs	548	506	506	—
A/S Policy, Budget & Administration	790	733	660	-73
Subtotal, Program Direction and Coordination	4,373	4,058	3,838	-220
Environmental project review	1,491	1,404	1,404	—
Acquisition & property management	1,342	1,264	1,264	—
Office of personnel	1,610	1,517	1,617	+100
Administrative services	3,230	1,032	982	-50
Information resources management	4,672	4,987	4,987	—
Policy analysis	2,285	2,151	2,151	—
Office of budget	1,516	1,426	1,426	—
Financial management	1,014	954	954	—
Hearings and appeals	5,765	5,339	5,339	—
Aircraft services	1,899	1,814	1,814	—
Central services	8,847	12,440	12,440	—
Total, Office of the Secretary	43,151	42,816	42,482	-334

Most of the changes recommended by the Committee are to maintain various offices within the Office of the Secretary at the post-Gramm-Rudman level of fiscal year 1986. For the Immediate Office of the Secretary this involves a reduction of $61,000; for the Executive Secretariat, a reduction of $9,000; for the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, a reduction of $47,000; for the Office of Public Affairs, a reduction of $30,000; and for Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, a reduction of $17,000. In addition, the Committee recommends a reduction of $50,000 in the amount budgeted for postage. The budget request included $350,000 for postage. Subsequent information provided to the Committee indicates that the new estimate is $300,000.

The Committee recommends a decrease of $147,000 in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks and $73,000 in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Budget and Administration. These two offices have, with their excessive review, delayed submission of reprograming requests related to both the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Officials of the National Park Service testified before the Committee on March 12, 1986, that substantial adjustments in the fiscal year 1986 appropriation would be necessary. Finally, on July 11, 1986, the Committee received a reprograming request which revealed significant shortfalls in certain park functions because of improper budgeting. In part, this occurred because administrative reductions to be derived by management improvements which were forced on the National Park Service, have not materialized. The Committee believes that top heavy administrative offices impede the work of the programs and that scarce resources would be better used in the National Parks and in the field installations of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Committee recommends an increase of $100,000 to allow consolidation of the Solicitor's personnel office with its counterpart in the Office of the Secretary. Because of anticipated savings resulting from the consolidation, an offsetting reduction of $200,000 is made in the Office of the Solicitor.

Six months after the enactment of this Act, the Committee expects a full reporting from the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Budget and Administration on the tracking and completion of the planned corrective actions outlined by the Inspector General in its July, 1985 Audit report (W-IA-BIA-22-86) for the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$20,256,000
Budget estimate, 1987	20,800,000
Recommended, 1987	21,255,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+999,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+455,000

The Office of the Solicitor provides legal advice and expertise to the various offices and bureaus within the Department of the Interior. Specific legal services provided by the Solicitor's Office include representation in both administrative and judicial litigation, preparation of legal opinions, legal review of legislation, regulations, contracts and other documents, and providing of informal legal counsel.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,255,000, a net increase of $455,000 above the request. Included is a decrease of $50,000 related to activity associated with Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty. Statue of Liberty activity will return to a lower level in fiscal year 1987. Also, much of the workload associated with the Statue and Ellis Island is concentrated in the Office of the Undersecretary. Representatives of the Office of the Solicitor were unable to answer most questions related to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island during the appropriation hearing. A $100,000 reduction is made in personnel compensation to make the amount requested more in line with the average grade reduction projected for the Office of the Solicitor.

An increase of $105,000 is included to cover costs of work done for the Minerals Management Service but previously paid for by MMS. The Committee believes that all Solicitor funding should be included in this appropriation. An offsetting reduction has been made in MMS. Similarly, the Committee has included $450,000 for Solicitor travel that previously was paid for by client agencies. Other increases are $150,000 for subscriptions and legal books and $100,000 for overtime and promotions.

The Committee recommends bill language to earmark the minimum amount to be used in support of Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement programs at $4,062,000. These activities are crucial to successful enforcement of the Surface Mining

Control and Reclamation Act. Providing an earmark in the bill is necessary because the Department has not allocated all of the resources requested and provided for the Solicitor's support of the Office of Surface Mining in fiscal year 1986. The first quarterly report submitted by the Solicitor came to the Committee 100 days after the close of the first quarter. This report indicated that the Solicitor was on a schedule that would provide only 60 FTE's in fiscal year 1986. Eighty-one FTE's had been requested by the Administration and provided by the Committee.

There is a reduction of $200,000 associated with the personnel office of the Office of the Solicitor. It is to be consolidated with the personnel office in the Office of the Secretary.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$16,117,000
Budget estimate, 1987	16,300,000
Recommended, 1987	16,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+183,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,300,000, the budget request for the Office of Inspector General. The Committee expects the Inspector General to be an independent force to review Departmental programs.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$775,000
Budget estimate, 1987	684,000
Recommended, 1987	684,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−91,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Office provides technical assistance and improvement in the planning, design, construction and facility operation services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The recommendation of $684,000 is the same as the budget request.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROVISIONS NOT PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED

The Committee has included language to clarify that all funds used pursuant to Section 102 must be replenished through a supplemental appropriation. There is also a provision to permit the transfer of the Miles City National Fish Hatchery to the State of Montana. A separate provision directs the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Laurel Highlands National Recreation Trail as part of the Potomac Heritage Trail.

The Committee also recommends a continuation of a provision carried in Public Law 99-190 regarding any settlement with respect to Westlands v. the United States et al. The provision permits Congress to review any proposed settlement before it is submitted to the United States District Court for Eastern California.

Section 117 designates the visitor center for the Illinois and Michigan National Heritage Corridor to be located at the Fitzpatrick House in Lockport, Illinois the "George M. O'Brien Visitor Center". This action recognizes the leadership and contributions of

Representative George M. O'Brien with respect to the creation and establishment of the Illinois and Michigan National Heritage Corridor.

Section 118 allows transfer of land in the Berkeley Park District in Illinois.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service manages 191 million acres of public lands across the country and administers a wide variety of programs including timber production, recreation, grazing, wildlife protection, and soil and water conservation. Recreational use of national forest land amounted to approximately 225 million visitor days in 1985, equal to each American spending 12 hours on the National Forest System. In fact, the National Forests provided 44 percent of all recreation visitor days on Federal lands in 1985. An estimated 11.2 billion board feet of timber is scheduled for sale in fiscal year 1987, including approximately 3.1 billion board feet of timber returned to the Forest Service under the Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act. In addition to the timber sales program, more than 14,000 ranchers and farmers pay for permits to graze cattle, horse, sheep and goats on the 105 million acres of grassland, open forests and other forage-producing areas of the National Forest System.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$125,525,000
Budget estimate, 1987	111,481,000
Recommended, 1987	129,183,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+3,658,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+17,702,000

The Committee recommends $129,183,000 for forest research, an increase of $17,702,000 over the budget estimate. The amounts recommended compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Fire and atmospheric science	8,063	7,546	8,246	+700
Forest insect and disease	21,093	20,178	22,178	+2,000
Forest inventory and analysis	17,049	14,222	17,222	+3,000
Renewable resource economics	4,566	4,456	4,856	+400
Trees and timber management	22,467	21,339	24,289	+2,950
Forest watershed managment and rehabilitation	15,517	14,858	16,110	+1,252
Wildlife, range and fish habitat	9,480	9,291	11,891	+2,600
Forest recreation	2,141	2,077	2,377	+300
Forest products and harvesting	18,349	17,514	18,614	+1,100
Competitive grants	6,800	---	3,400	+3,400
Total, Forest Research	125,525	111,481	129,183	+17,702

Fire and atmospheric sciences.—An increase of $700,000 is recommended, including $200,000 for atmospheric deposition research, and $500,000 for fire and air quality research in California and the

Pacific Northwest. The Committee has learned that the Forest Service intends to disband the fire research work unit in East Lansing, MI, during fiscal year 1987. Since no information has been presented to the Committee as to the basis for this decision, the Forest Service is directed to maintain the research work unit in East Lansing in fiscal year 1987.

Forest insect and disease research.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,000,000. Included is $200,000 for southern pine beetle research, $200,000 for research on gypsy moths in western conifers, $200,000 for research on root rots, and $400,000 for host and disease resistance research. An increase of $1,000,000 is recommended for atmospheric deposition research, to be split between the Eastern hardwood forest response research cooperative and the Western conifer forest research cooperative.

Forest inventory and analysis.—An increase of $3,000,000 is recommended, including $900,000 to restore the inventory cycle to a ten year basis. Also included is $1,200,000 to restore research on the assessment of atmospheric deposition impacts, which is necessary in order to allow the National Vegetation Survey to proceed in the future. An increase of $800,000 is included for research on land planning techniques, and timber demand and supplies, and the balance of $100,000 is for research on improving timber and multi-resource analysis capabilities.

Renewable resources economics.—The recommended increase of $400,000 is for research on investment analysis, the economics of multiple use, and tax policy impacts on international trade.

Trees and timber management research.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,950,000, which includes $400,000 to restore research on interior Alaskan ecosystems at Fairbanks, Alaska. Also included is $500,000 for genetic engineering and biotechnology research, $300,000 for silviculture research in the Atlantic coastal plain and the Appalachian region, and $750,000 for research on vegetation management, and growth and yield research. An additional $1,000,000 is provided for atmospheric deposition research, to be split between the Eastern hardwood and Western conifer research cooperatives. The Committee understands that the program total includes $1,050,000 to continue the Forestry Intensified Research (FIR) program, and also understands that the Forest Service will be moving this funding into new research programs on the Pacific Northwest coastal regions as the FIR research winds down, including the Coastal Oregon Productivity Enhancement (COPE) initiative.

Watershed management and rehabilitation research.—An increase of $1,252,000 is recommended. Included is $600,000 to restore proposed reductions in atmospheric deposition research, $125,000 for research on soil stabilization in coastal Washington, and $375,000 for research on watershed data collection and human effects. Finally, there is an increase of $152,000 which will maintain the research effort at University Park, PA at the 1986 level.

Wildlife, range and fish habitat research.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,600,000, which includes $1,500,000 for a spotted owl research initiative, to be matched by $500,000 in private funds. The research will be conducted at Fresno, CA, Arcata, CA, and Olympia, WA. Additional increases are for research on old growth wildlife and endangered species ($400,000); trout stream productivity ($200,000); research on semiarid habitat ($300,000); and moose habitat in Alaska ($100,000) and tropical wildlife in Puerto Rico ($100,000). The Committee understands that the program total includes $75,000 to continue the study on the impacts of recreational users on eagles in the Skagit River Bald Eagle Natural Area in western Washington.

Forest recreation research.—An increase of $300,000 is recommended, which includes research on wilderness management ($150,000), and recreation use near urban centers ($150,000). The Committee understands the recommended level will allow the urban forestry research program to continue at the 1986 level.

Forest products and harvesting research.—The increase of $1,100,000 includes $650,000 for research at the Forest Products Laboratory on structural fiber products, wood conversion, construction systems and utilization of tropical species. Also included is $150,000 for research on engineering systems in southern forests, and $300,000 for research on products from low quality logs, to be conducted at Blacksburg, VA. Within available funds, $100,000 is to be spent for whitewood shake and shingle preservative treatment research and market development to be conducted on a fifty/fifty match basis with funds to be provided by private industry.

Competitive grants.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,400,000 to continue the competitive grants research program at a reduced level in fiscal year 1987. As in the past, the funds should be divided equally between improved harvesting, processing and utilization research; and basic forestry biology including biotechnology.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$57,799,000
Budget estimate, 1987	24,871,000
Recommended, 1987	57,671,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−128,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+32,800,000

The recommendation for State and private forestry is $57,671,000, an increase of $32,800,000 over the budget estimate, and a decrease of $128,000 from the 1986 appropriation.

Through cooperative programs with State and local governments, forest industries and private landowners, the Forest Service helps to protect and manage 805 million acres of forest and associated watershed land. Technical and financial assistance is offered to improve fire, insect and disease control; improve harvesting, processing and monitoring of forest products and stimulate reforestation and timber stand improvement.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Forest Pest Management				
Federal lands	20,710	17,995	20,695	+2,700
Cooperative lands	8,884	676	8,776	+8,100
Subtotal, Forest Pest Management	29,594	18,671	29,471	+10,800
Fire protection	13,618	3,400	13,600	+10,200
Forest Management and Utilization				
Forest resource management	5,205	---	5,200	+5,200
Wood utilization	954	---	1,000	+1,000
Seedlings, nursery and tree improvement	1,798	---	1,800	+1,800
Urban forestry	1,988	---	2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Forest Management and Utilization	9,945	---	10,000	+10,000
Special Projects				
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	2,982	2,800	3,000	+200
Gifford Pinchot Institute	199	---	200	+200
Lake Tahoe	1,461	---	1,400	+1,400
Subtotal, Special Projects	4,642	2,800	4,600	+1,800
Total, State and Private Forestry	57,799	24,871	57,671	+32,800

Forest pest management.—An increase of $10,800,000 is recommended for forest pest management, including $2,700,000 for Federal lands, and $8,100,000 for cooperative lands. This will maintain the fiscal year 1986 level for these programs.

Fire protection.—An increase of $10,200,000 is recommended for fire protection, which will maintain the 1986 level and help to protect 805 million acres of non-Federal lands from wildfire.

Forest management and utilization.—The Committee recommends an increase of $10,000,000, which includes $5,200,000 for forest resource management, $1,000,000 for wood utilization, $1,800,000 for seedlings, nursery and tree improvement, and $2,000,000 for urban forestry. This level of funding will maintain the 1986 level for each of these programs. The urban forestry program is represented in urban areas in each of the 50 states, and has been very successful in generating over twice the amount provided in non-Federal assistance.

Special projects.—An increase of $1,800,000 is recommended, including $200,000 to restore the Boundary Waters Canoe Area grant to the annual level of $3,000,000, and $200,000 for the Gifford Pinchot Institute. These funds are in addition to the $292,000 expected to be made available from other Forest Service programs, and will enable the Forest Service to provide scheduled maintenance, as well as continue tours and other programs at the Institute.

The balance of $1,400,000 is for Lake Tahoe erosion control projects by local governments, in accordance with Public Law 96-586. Funds for erosion control projects on Forest Service lands in the Lake Tahoe basin may be made available from the soil and water improvement program, National Forest System, for which the Committee has recommended an increase of $1,900,000.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$1,214,001,000
Budget estimate, 1987	894,488,000
Recommended, 1987	996,687,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−217,314,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+102,199,000

The Committee has recommended $996,687,000 for the National Forest System, an increase of $102,199,000 over the budget estimate, but a decrease of $217,314,000 from fiscal year 1986.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Minerals	28,341	26,025	26,025	---
Real estate management	20,844	19,845	19,845	---
Land Line Location	28,566	23,011	26,411	+3,400
Maintenance of facilities	14,735	14,735	14,735	---
Fire protection	158,240	147,225	151,225	+4,000
Fighting forest fires	166,884	1,000	1,000	---
Cooperative law enforcement	6,859	2,450	2,450	---
Road maintenance	84,647	49,270	61,770	+12,500
Trail maintenance	9,984	8,365	12,000	+3,635
Timber sales	181,565	171,092	174,469	+3,377
Reforestation	53,677	28,393	32,511	+4,118
Stand improvement	30,340	15,938	21,833	+5,895
Nurseries	15,203	13,617	14,203	+586
Recreation management	65,779	33,742	93,742	+60,000
Wilderness	7,846	8,030	10,030	+2,000
Cultural resources	8,883	9,368	9,368	---
Wildlife and fisheries support	23,682	23,360	24,360	+1,000
Habitat improvement	15,012	10,420	14,765	+4,345
Range management	28,080	27,819	26,462	-1,357
Soil, water and air administration	22,157	22,787	22,787	---
Soil and water resource improvements	3,117	1,225	3,125	+1,900
Soil and water resource inventories	6,572	4,765	6,565	+1,800
General administration	262,114	256,996	256,996	---
Forest level information processing system	(-2,500)	---	---	---
FS/BLM interchange	---	5,000	---	-5,000
Reforestation trust fund transfer	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	---
Total, National Forest System	1,214,001	894,488	996,687	+102,199

Landline location.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,400,000. This will allow the Forest Service to maintain the non-timber miles to be surveyed at the 1986 level of 1,844 miles, an increase of 634 miles over the budgeted amount.

Forest fire protection.—An increase of $4,000,000 is recommended. This will partially restore the reduction proposed in fuels management. According to the Forest Service, investments in fuels management can be expected to reduce future fire suppression costs and resource losses by an amount far exceeding the initial investment.

Road maintenance.—The Committee recommends an increase of $12,500,000 for road maintenance, which will partially restore the budget decrease of $15,377,000. Under the budget proposal, 102,000 miles of road would have been closed to all traffic. However, the proposed budget would not have provided adequate funds to accomplish an immediate closure and enforcement program, and would have resulted in deterioration of many roads. The recommended increase will allow closure of approximately 62,000 miles of road, while providing for continued maintenance on the 40,000 miles that would have been allowed to deteriorate under the budget proposal.

Trail maintenance.—An increase of $3,635,000 is recommended, to provide a total program of $12,000,000. Under the proposed budget, only 47 percent of the trail system would have been maintained to standard. The recommended increase will allow a greater percentage of trails to be maintained to standard, as well as allow the Forest Service to begin to address the backlog of deferred maintenance, now totaling about $15,000,000, out of a total rehabilitation requirement of $100,000,000. The increase should also allow the Forest Service to better address trail maintenance needs in the expanded wilderness system.

Timber sales administration and management.—The Committee recommends a net increase of $4,977,000 for timber sales preparation. Included is a reduction of $4,668,000, based on the Forest Service's estimated average cost per thousand board feet of $10.53, rather than the $11.65 reflected in the budget figures. An increase of $9,645,000 is recommended, which will allow a sales level of 11.2 billion board feet (BBF). The increase includes $6,562,000 for sales preparation costs and $3,083,000 for support costs. Within the total program, the Committee directs the Forest Service to shift sales away from areas which have consistently been non-economic on a commercial sales basis, and those forests which have consistently failed to sell the amount of timber prepared and offered. If the Forest Service makes a serious and concerted nationwide effort to implement the recommendations and findings in its own study ("Analysis of Costs and Revenues in the Timber Program of Four National Forests"), it should be possible to accrue cost savings in the timber sales program, which will allow the sales program in those areas where demand remains high and sales are consistently profitable to remain at the 1986 level. This would be particularly true in most forests in Region 6, where additional default sales should make it possible to maintain a timber sales program at the fiscal year 1986 level of 5.2 BBF total, 4.5 BBF net merchantable sawtimber, and in Regions 5 and 8. The Committee recommendation also includes an additional 190 million board feet of salvage sales, to be funded from the Timber Salvage Sales fund at a cost of $6,068,000. Bill language has been included to increase the amount available from the fund for this purpose.

A decrease of $1,600,000 is recommended to harvest administration, for the Helistat program. This will leave $1,000,000 for purposes of closing out the contract in fiscal year 1987, in addition to the funds available for this purpose in fiscal year 1986.

Two years ago, this Committee directed the Forest Service to develop a timber sales cost accounting system, to begin to address some of the concerns the Committee has studied in recent years, and which have been raised in numerous reports to the Committee from various sources, many of which have been categorized under the heading of the "below cost" sales issue. The Forest Service has done a great deal of research and testing on this effort, and is now preparing to release a draft form of its proposed Timber Cost Information System for public review and further refinement, prior to implementation. During the past year, the General Accounting Office has, at the Committee's request, been involved in extensive reviews of the Forest Service effort. Despite a great deal of valuable information developed by the Forest Service in the course of this effort, it is the Committee's view that the proposed information system, as it is now constituted, will not meet the requirements of the Committee, and of the Congress, in carrying out adequate review of the timber sales program, nor will it be really useful to the Forest Service managers responsible for the program.

The GAO, in its review of the proposed system earlier this year, agreed with the Committee's concerns, as reported in GAO/AFMD-

86-42, "Timber Sale Accounting: Analysis of Forest Service's Proposed Timber Program Information Reporting System". Recently, the GAO has reviewed the latest proposal, including changes made by the Forest Service in response to some of the concerns raised in the GAO report and by others, and has found that the proposed system still does not meet the requirements of either the Congress or the Forest Service for an adequate cost accounting system. In fact, in its report dated June 6, 1986 (GAO/AFMD-86-62BR), GAO stated, "We found that the conditions described in our earlier report still exist and that the [Forest] Service would be unable to rely on the results of the system's cost analysis." When GAO discussed its most recent findings with the Forest Service, the Forest Service did not dispute the accuracy of the facts, but did state that the proposed system would produce accurate results when it becomes fully operational. GAO considered these comments, and still concluded that "the results of the proposed reporting system will be incomplete and inaccurate". Therefore, the Committee has requested GAO to continue to work with the Forest Service over the next year to refine the work done to date, and develop an accounting system which will meet both the management needs of the Forest Service and the oversight needs of the Congress and the public. The Committee expects the Forest Service to continue to work with GAO on this important effort, in the hopes that an improved system can be developed and approved for implementation in the next year, and expects the Forest Service to refrain from implementation of any new system until this further effort has been completed.

The Committee is concerned about the expenditure of funds under section 705(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), the Tongass Timber Supply Fund. One proposal to resolve the issues that have been raised was outlined in a June 4, 1986 letter to Secretary Lyng. The timber industry has expressed its view in its ANILCA section 706(b) report. The conservation community has put forth recommendations to conserve funds and maximize protection of wildlife and fisheries habitat by reducing expenditures for timber sales preparation, "pre-roading" activities, and by deferring all roadbuilding and timber harvesting in areas identified by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) and the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) as described in Appendix "A" of Alaska Regional Administrative Document 148.

Because of the Committee's desire to conserve funds and the Committee's view that a number of the points raised in the above referenced documents may be valid, the House Appropriations Committee Surveys and Investigations staff will be requested to investigate these contentions including those set forth in the above referenced documents, and report back to the Committee within six months. In addition, the Forest Service is directed to prepare a plan that provides for a more efficient expenditure of section 705(a) funds. The Committee directs the Forest Service to include an explanation of its actions to address these concerns in its fiscal year 1988 budget submission. The Committee also urges the authorizing committees of jurisdiction to address these issues, including the continued appropriateness of providing funding through the Tongass Timber Supply Fund rather than as part of the annual appropriations process.

Reforestation and stand improvement.—The Committee recommends an increase of $10,599,000, including $4,118,000 for reforestation and $5,895,000 for timber stand improvement. These amounts will restore these programs to the 1986 level in total, including the Knutson-Vandenberg funds. The balance of the increase, $586,000, will restore the tree improvement program to the 1986 level.

Recreation use.—An increase of $62,000,000 is recommended, of which $60,000,000 is for the recreation management program. This will restore the proposed reduction of $52,000,000, which was to be offset by funding in a proposed new account, Operation and Maintenance of Recreation Facilities. Since this proposal was subject to enactment of new fee legislation by the Congress, which has not yet been submitted or enacted, the Committee has proposed deleting the funding under the new account, and restoring the funds here, until such time as Congress does take action on the proposal. The Committee's recommendation will also add an additional $8,000,000, in order to maintain the 1986 program level, and begin to address deferred maintenance, for which the backlog is now $295,000,000.

Also included in the increase is $2,000,000, to allow the Forest Service to begin to meet its management requirements in the 163 new wilderness areas under its jurisdiction. This will only allow about a quarter of the need estimated by the Forest Service of $8,400,000.

Wildlife and fish habitat management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $5,345,000, including an increase of $900,000 for wildlife habitat improvement, to allow the Forest Service to continue the challenge grant program. There is an increase of $2,000,000 for the threatened and endangered species program, which will provide about half of the amount the Forest Service estimates would be required to avoid delaying the 77 percent of recovery projects which would have been delayed at the budgeted level. An increase of $1,445,000 is recommended for the anadromous fish habitat program. Included is an increase of $425,000 for anadromous fish habitat improvements in the Northeast, for adding three FTE's each in the Green Mountain NF and the White Mountain NF, plus funds for temporary/summer help and for fish habitat projects. Finally, an increase of $1,000,000 is included for spotted owl management in Regions 5 and 6. This will allow the Forest Service to inventory all spotted owl management areas, analyze differences, develop management strategies, and design and implement a uniform monitoring system. The funds will also provide for regional coordinators for this effort.

Within the total funds provided, the Committee urges the Forest Service to maintain or increase its staff of field botanists, in order to ensure that sufficient attention is paid to the identification and protection of critical plant species and habitats.

Range management.—A decrease of $1,357,000 is proposed, which will maintain the grazing program at the 1986 level.

Soil, water and air management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,700,000, which includes $1,900,000 for soil and water improvements and $1,800,000 for soil and water inventories.

These amounts will maintain the programs at the 1986 level. Included in the soil, water and air operations program is $280,000 to continue water quality monitoring on the Bull Run watershed in Oregon.

Forest Service/BLM interchange.—A decrease of $5,000,000 is proposed for costs related to the proposed Forest Service/BLM interchange. The legislation implementing the proposed interchange has not yet been enacted by the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$224,222,000
Budget estimate, 1987	195,197,000
Recommended, 1987	192,409,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−31,813,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−2,788,000

The Committee recommends $192,409,000, a decrease of $−2,788,000 below the budget estimate for the construction/reconstruction of roads and trails, and construction of facilities throughout the National Forest System lands.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987, compared to the budget estimates by activity, is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Facilities	28,984	11,736	36,736	+25,000
Roads and trails				
Direct road construction	188,205	178,485	148,072	−30,413
Trail construction	7,033	4,976	7,601	+2,625
Timber Purchaser Credits	---	(184,321)	---	(−184,321)
Total, Construction	224,222	195,197	192,409	−2,788

Facilities.—An increase of $25,000,000 is recommended for construction or rehabilitation of recreation facilities. The total backlog of rehabilitation needs is about $300,000,000. Included in the recommendation is $586,000 for construction at the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, WA, and $587,000 to complete facilities construction at the Clear Creek Recreation Area, AL.

Road construction.—The Committee recommends a net decrease of $17,413,000 to road construction. Included are increases of $8,473,000 for roads and parking at the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, and $5,114,000 for roads in the Clear Creek Recreation Area, AL. Included in this amount is $5,000,000 for upgrading approximately 8 miles of Forest Department Road 129 (County Road #27) leading to the Clear Creek Recreation Area. The Committee understands that approximately one percent of the forest road program is generally programmed for recreation roads. The balance of the decrease, $44,000,000, is a reduction to the forest roads program, including reductions to planning and management (−$8,600,000 or one-half the amount budgeted for mid-range timber road planning); preconstruction engineering (−$8,400,000); construction (−$18,400,000); and reconstruction (−$8,600,000, or about one-half the amount budgeted for reconstruction of timber roads). The Committee is distressed at the shifts the Forest Service made after the fiscal year 1986 appropriation was made final, from support of the purchaser construction part of the program to the forest roads program, and expects the Forest Service to maintain the funding breakdown included in the budget justification, as modified by this recommendation or an approved reprograming. The Committee notes that the Forest Service continues to exceed its planned and funded goals for road construction and reconstruction, despite funding reductions, as it has in each of the past five years. The Committee's proposal will not affect the amount budgeted under the Forest road program in support of the purchaser construction program, nor will it affect the fiscal year 1987 timber sales program. It will also allow such on-going activities as management of existing contracts, forest land planning, provision of rights-of-way, and reconstruction of multi-purpose and recreation roads to continue at the budgeted level. However, in light of current budget concerns, the Forest Service should consider how to plan a timber sales program for future years that will not require such large expenditures for timber roads many years in advance of future sales.

Trail construction.—An increase of $2,625,000 is recommended, which includes $2,100,000 to maintain the 1986 level, and $525,000 for trail construction in the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument.

Purchaser road construction.—The Committee has not included additional ceiling for timber purchaser credits in the fiscal year 1987 bill. There is an unobligated balance of such credits in excess of $279,000,000, which will be more than adequate for the need in fiscal year 1987, estimated at $154,321,000.

Bill language.—Bill language has been included under Administrative provisions, similar to that first carried in the fiscal year 1986 supplemental, which requires that funding transfers in the Department of Agriculture affecting Forest Service programs go through the reprograming process. Bill language has also been included providing for additional funding to be made available from the Timber Salvage Sales Fund, as discussed above, and providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program, to be funded at $1,000,000 from within available funds. Finally, bill language has been included authorizing and directing the Forest Service to negotiate settlement of claims resulting from a fire in the Black Hills National Forest in August, 1985. The language states that the negotiation is to be completed within ninety days of enactment of the Act. If a settlement is reached, the Forest Service is expected to submit a budget request in the amount of the settlement as promptly as possible. In the event there is no resolution on the claims, within the ninety days specified, the Forest Service shall report to the Committee stating the reasons why agreement was not reached.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$32,566,000
Budget estimate, 1987	3,206,000
Recommended, 1987	42,936,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+10,370,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+39,730,000

The amount recommended includes $3,206,000 for acquisition management and $39,730,000 for the following areas:

Appalachian National Scenic Trail	$1,500,000
Big Sur/Los Padres NF, CA	1,000,000
Columbia River Gorge, OR and WA	4,650,000
Jefferson National Forest, VA	280,000
Lake Tahoe, CA and NV	7,000,000
Ay Sable-Manistee Rivers, MI	6,000,000
Mount Rogers NRA, VA	1,000,000
Mono Lake/Inyo NF, CA	400,000
Monongahela NF/Shavers Fork, WV	6,000,000
Ottawa NF, MI	3,000,000
Pisgah NF, NC	900,000
Wayne NF, OH	2,000,000
Endangered species habitat	2,000,000
Inholdings	4,000,000
Total	39,730,000

The Committee is concerned with the reluctance of the Department of Agriculture to move aggressively to complete the Appalachian Trail. Many of the more difficult acquisitions remain. A prime example is a tract in North Carolina known as the Peake property on a heavily hiked area of the trail. Federal ownership of this tract is imperative since it commands an excellent view and is a vital link in the Trail. The Committee urges the Forest Service, if necessary, to use any option available to acquire this property.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	....
Budget estimate, 1987	$52,000,000
Recommended, 1987	....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	....
Budget estimate, 1987	−52,000,000

The Committee recommends no funding for this new account. The Forest Service proposed that $52,000,000 in funds be provided from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, pending enactment of proposed fee legislation by the Congress. Since the legislation has not yet been submitted or enacted, the Committee has deleted this account and restored the equivalent amount of funds under the Recreation management program, National Forest System account, as discussed earlier.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$777,000
Budget estimate, 1987	966,000
Recommended, 1987	966,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+189,000
Budget estimate, 1987	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $966,000, the budget estimate, for land acquisition in the San Bernardino, Cleveland, Angeles, Toiyabe, Uinta-Wasatch, and Cache National Forests.

Congress has enacted several special laws which authorize appropriations from the receipts of specified national forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage to critical watersheds needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover within these national forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$20,000
Budget estimate, 1987	895,000
Recommended, 1987	895,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+875,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $895,000, the budget estimate, for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a) which stipulates that deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire similar lands suitable for National Forest System purposes in the same State as the National forest lands conveyed in the exchanges.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$3,798,000
Budget estimate, 1987	3,800,000
Recommended, 1987	3,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+2,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,800,000, the budget estimate, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National forests (Public Law 95-579, as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western states.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$89,000
Budget estimate, 1987	90,000
Recommended, 1987	90,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+1,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $90,000, the budget estimate, to make available to the Forest Service deposits in the form of gifts, donations, and bequests for forest and rangeland research. Authority for the program is contained in Public Law 95-307 (16 U.S.C. 1643, Section 4(b)). Amounts appropriated and not needed for current operations may be invested in public debt securities. Both the principal and earnings from the receipts are available to the Forest Service.

The funds will be used to present the annual Heritage Workshop, which is designed to acquaint academic instructors with the latest technology relating to wood utilization and engineering.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Energy received 51 proposals in response to the Clean Coal Technology program initiated by Congress last year. The Committee is concerned, however, that not enough of these proposals address the emissions problems associated with existing powerplants and installations. Therefore, the Committee has included bill language directing the Department of Energy to solicit statements of interest and informational proposals from industry aimed specifically at clean coal technologies that could be utilized to retrofit, repower or modernize existing facilities.

The Committee does not recommend additional funding at this time for Clean Coal Technology projects, but will assess that need after projects already proposed are negotiated, and after reviewing the results of the currently recommended solicitation.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$310,971,000
Budget estimate, 1987	82,767,000
Recommended, 1987	314,512,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+3,541,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+231,745,000

(BY TRANSFER)

Appropriation enacted, 1986	($13,015,000)
Budget estimate, 1987	(2,511,000)
Recommended, 1987	(2,511,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	(−10,504,000)
Budget estimate, 1987	

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Coal				
Control Technology and Coal Preparation				
Coal preparation and analysis	13,236	6,443	11,932	+5,489
Flue gas cleanup	11,400	7,541	12,673	+5,132
Gas stream cleanup	7,395	3,839	8,916	+5,077
Waste management technology	1,225	324	1,200	+876
Subtotal, Control Technology & Coal Preparation	33,256	18,147	34,721	+16,574
Advanced research & technology development	35,233	27,224	31,807	+4,583
Coal Liquefaction				
Advanced research	5,368	2,620	5,000	+2,380
Direct liquefaction	13,330	2,996	13,790	+10,794
Indirect liquefaction	9,706	2,539	8,100	+5,561
Support studies and engineering evaluations	4,508	992	1,392	+400
Subtotal, Coal Liquefaction	32,912	9,147	28,282	+19,135
Combustion Systems				
Atmospheric fluidized beds	17,249	1,590	4,008	+2,418
Pressurized fluidized beds	5,268	3,686	5,662	+1,976
Advanced combustion technology	3,548	1,882	3,059	+1,177
Alternate fuel utilization	4,237	2,011	4,069	+2,058
Subtotal, Combustion Systems	30,302	9,169	16,798	+7,629
Fuel Cells				
Phosphoric acid systems	21,187	---	19,000	+19,000
Molten carbonate systems	10,338	3,400	7,700	+4,300
Advanced concepts	3,924	1,600	6,000	+4,400
Subtotal, Fuel Cells	35,449	5,000	32,700	+27,700
Heat engines	12,817	7,942	13,900	+5,958
Underground coal gasification	4,238	---	4,070	+4,070
Magnetohydrodynamics	28,850	---	30,000	+30,000
Surface Coal Gasification				
Advanced research	3,817	968	3,000	+2,032
Advanced process development	5,443	1,689	4,577	+2,888
Systems engineering concepts	29,091	1,373	13,537	+12,164
Environmental and engineering analyses	2,199	1,131	1,683	+552
Great Plains gasification project	2,761	437	437	---
Subtotal, Surface Coal Gasification	43,011	5,598	23,234	+17,636
Subtotal, Coal	256,068	82,227	215,512	+133,285
Petroleum				
Advanced Process Technology				
Advanced exploratory research	4,669	1,576	3,834	+2,258
Arctic and offshore research	1,079	235	500	+265
Subtotal, Advanced Process Technology	5,748	1,811	4,334	+2,523
Enhanced Oil Recovery				
Heavy oil	2,869	608	2,800	+2,192
Light oil	7,683	3,876	7,100	+3,224
Tar sands	1,371	---	1,650	+1,650
Subtotal, Enhanced Oil Recovery	11,923	4,484	11,550	+7,066
Oil shale	12,632	3,595	12,000	+8,405
Subtotal, Petroleum	30,303	9,890	27,884	+17,994
Gas				
Unconventional gas recovery	8,850	5,252	8,932	+3,680
Equipment not related to construction	2,982	---	3,000	+3,000
Fossil Energy Construction				
General plant projects	3,469	---	3,500	+3,500
Headquarters program direction	13,927	11,260	12,575	+1,315
Energy Technology Center program direction	40,870	28,740	38,447	+9,707
Use of prior year deferrals - OE	-18,015	-64,812	-2,607	+62,205
Advance appropriation made in FY 1984	-15,000	---	---	---
By transfer	-10,240	-2,074	-2,074	---
Transfer from Energy Security Reserve	-2,775	-437	-437	---
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Gas Pipeline	532	221	221	---
Cooperative R&D venture pool	---	12,500	---	-12,500
Employment floor costs	---	---	9,559	+9,559
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	310,971	82,767	314,512	+231,745

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $314,512,000, an increase of $231,745,000 over the budget estimate of $82,767,000. In addition to the above new budget authority, the recommendation includes transfers of $2,511,000 and use of $2,607,000 in unobligated balances for a total program of $319,630,000. This is $37,371,000 below the fiscal year 1986 enacted program level, a decrease of

10.5%, and $23,354,000, or 6.5 percent, below the fiscal year 1986 program after sequestration.

The Committee disagrees strongly with the Administration budget which reduces the fossil energy program by over 50% in addition to financing almost half of the remaining requirements by deferrals from fiscal year 1986 which also reduce the current program. The proposal would drastically reduce industrial involvement, as well as reduce support to universities, national laboratories, and defederalized energy technology centers. In view of decreasing oil production and increasing projections of coal use, as well as long-term requirements for alternative energy sources such as oil shale and unconventional gas, the Committee believes it is necessary to continue fossil energy research and development at levels approximating those established over the past several years.

Control technology and coal preparation.—The Committee recommends an increase of $5,489,000 for coal preparation and analysis. The increase includes $1,000,000 for the joint Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)/DOE advanced physical coal cleaning technologies program, $1,050,000 for ancillary operations such as grinding and dewatering, $750,000 for chemical and electrochemical coal cleaning, $1,140,000 for Ames Laboratory for a 12-month period, $1,250,000 for Southern Illinois University for work through December 31, 1987, and $299,000 for the University of North Dakota Energy Research Center (UNDERC).

In flue gas cleanup the Committee recommends an increase of $5,132,000, including $1,000,000 for advanced NO_x control, $500,000 for fine particulate control, $200,000 for enhancing mass transfer during in-duct injection, $1,429,000 for advanced separation technology, $500,000 for improved boiler sorbents, $403,000 for UNDERC, and $1,100,000 for large-scale boiler testing of Glo-Klen technology.

Gas stream clean-up is essential to the application of innovative coal utilization technologies such as pressurized fluidized bed (PFB) combustion, gasification, and coal-fired turbines. The Committee recommends an increase of $5,077,000 in this area. An increase of $1,475,000 is for PFB's, including $1,000,000 for testing at NYU. For gasification an increase of $4,505,000 includes $580,000 for desulfurization by recycle in fixed beds, $1,075,000 for alkali and particulate control, $750,000 for turbine combined-cycle particulate and sulfur removal, $1,400,000 for on-line zinc ferrite regeneration in a fluidized bed PDU, and $700,000 for H_2S control. For direct-fired turbines a decrease of $968,000 is recommended. UNDERC is recommended at a level of $65,000.

An increase of $876,000 for waste management activities is recommended, and includes $684,000 for field monitoring of wastes and energy recovery, and $192,000 for UNDERC.

Advanced research and technology development.—The Committee recommends an overall increase of $4,583,000 for advanced research and technology development. The increases are $1,585,000 in direct utilization (including $633,000 for UNDERC) for a total of $11,000,000; $1,547,000 in materials and components for a total of $9,000,000; $57,000 for UNDERC in environmental work for a total of $2,257,000; $394,000 in instrumentation for a total of $1,750,000; and $1,000,000 in university coal research for a total of $5,000,000.

Coal liquefaction.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,380,000 in advanced research to restore the base level. The recommendation includes $355,000 for UNDERC.

For direct liquefaction the Committee recommends an increase of $10,794,000. The Committee believes that, as the last remaining large-scale direct liquefaction facility, the Wilsonville pilot plant should be retained in the program since several processes are near the stage where they could be scaled-up to that size. An increase of $7,000,000 is recommended for Wilsonville and the Department should strive to operate the facility with cost-sharing from other entities. Other increases are $2,000,000 for coprocessing in order to move toward future scale-up, $1,000,000 for pyrolysis processes, and $794,000 for UNDERC.

For indirect liquefaction, the Committee recommends an increase of $5,561,000, of which $4,100,000 is to complete the current activity at the LaPorte, Texas, pilot plant, and $1,461,000 is for research on catalysts and catalytic reaction systems.

For liquefaction support studies an increase of $400,000 is recommended for data base activities.

Combustion systems.—An increase of $2,418,000 is recommended for atmospheric fluidized beds, including $1,000,000 for advanced industrial concepts, $700,000 for special applications, $500,000 for an innovative vortex combustor, and $218,000 for UNDERC.

For pressurized fluidized beds an increase of $1,976,000 is recommended consisting of $200,000 for component evaluation at NYU, $650,000 for proof-of-concept testing at Grimethorpe, $400,000 for erosion/corrosion testing, $414,000 for basic research, and $312,000 for UNDERC.

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,177,000 in advanced combustion for continued testing of advanced industrial slagging combustors.

In alternative fuels an increase of $2,058,000 is recommended to continue work on industrial, commercial, and residential systems using highly beneficiated coals. The increase includes $347,000 for UNDERC.

Fuel cells.—The Committee recommends a $19,000,000 increase to continue work on phosphoric acid fuel cells. The increase includes $11,000,000 for the 7.5 megawatt air-cooled technology, $2,000,000 for the final increment of funding for the organic-cooled technology, and $3,000,000 for continued support for configuration "B" of the 11 megawatt technology. The estimated requirement to complete the 11 megawatt configuration "B" technology development is $7,000,000, but the total amount is not required for expenditures in fiscal year 1987. The Committee intends to complete funding for this technology in fiscal year 1988 and expects the Department to provide the fiscal year 1987 and previously appropriated funds in an expeditious manner. The Committee has also provided $3,000,000 for the phosphoric acid, water cooled, on-site fuel cell program in order to extend operation of the IFC verification test article. This level of funding includes endurance testing of a full area short stack of configuration "B" cells, incorporating results of the on-going technology program. These funds are conditioned on an equivalent amount being provided for research related to this program by either the contractor or an industrial group such as the Gas Research Institute. No future government funding is implied.

Funding for several specific phosphoric acid concepts, tested at a large scale, is nearing completion. The Committee does not intend to fund additional large scale technology development programs. The Committee does, however, request that the Department study the feasibility of a program to investigate advancements of basic technology for either utility or on-site fuel cell concepts at a small-scale level, to include the possible participation of the Gas Research Institute (GRI), EPRI, or others. Such developments could then be incorporated into large scale cells independent of government sponsorship. The Department should report on this study to the Committee in conjunction with the fiscal year 1988 budget.

For molten carbonate fuel cells the Committee recommends an increase of $4,300,000, including $500,000 for continued work on contaminant resistant cells (for a total of $1,000,000), and $3,800,000 for a competitive procurement for stack development. The procurement should provide for multiple awards for competing technologies and sufficient funds have been provided for that purpose.

In advanced concepts, an increase of $4,400,000 is recommended. The increase includes $3,400,000 for the 5 KW solid oxide module and 25 to 200 KW generator, and $1,000,000 for advanced research and new concepts.

Heat engines.—The Committee recommends an increase of $5,958,000 for heat engines, including $4,306,000 for coal-derived fuel-fired turbine systems development, and $1,652,000 for coal-fired diesel engine development.

Underground coal gasification.—An increase of $4,070,000 is recommended for underground coal gasification. The increase includes $2,300,000 for the cost-shared field test at Hanna, Wyoming, $400,000 for modeling and data support, and $1,370,000 for Western Research Institute (WRI) programs.

Magnetohydrodynamics.—The Committee continues to support the proof-of-concept testing program developed in June, 1984, which now includes appropriate industrial cost-sharing as provided in the fiscal year 1986 appropriation. The Committee recommends an increase of $30,000,000 to continue this program, and urges the Administration to cease attempts to cancel the program. Such tactics only prolong the time for development and create inefficiencies and uncertainties in the program.

Surface coal gasification.—In advanced research the Committee recommends an increase of $2,032,000, including $218,000 for UNDERC, to restore the base level of research.

An increase of $2,888,000 is recommended for advanced process development, including $2,000,000 for new fuels from mild gasification techniques, $500,000 for advanced gasifier system concepts, and $388,000 for UNDERC.

Systems engineering increases of $12,164,000 are recommended. The increase includes $9,000,000 for clean-up systems development and testing at the Waltz Mills PDU, $2,770,000 for development of hot gas clean-up systems, including operation of the Schenectady, NY, gasifier, and $394,000 for UNDERC.

An increase of $552,000 for environmental and engineering analyses is recommended for UNDERC.

Advanced process technology.—Advanced exploratory research increases of $2,258,000 are recommended. The increase includes $1,119,000 for extraction research, $850,000 for environmental mitigation, and $289,000 for WRI.

An increase of $265,000 for arctic and offshore research is recommended to maintain the data base.

Enhanced oil recovery.—In light of the severe problems in the oil industry, and the cut-back in research and development expenditures by private industry, the Committee recommends increases in enhanced oil recovery to return these programs to fiscal year 1986 base levels. The increases include $2,192,000 for heavy oil, $3,224,000 for light oil, and $1,650,000 for tar sands. The tar sands recommendation includes $621,000 for UNDERC.

Oil shale.—The Committee recommends a program in oil shale equivalent to the fiscal year 1986 base level, and recommends an increase of $8,405,000. The increase consists of $2,550,000 (for a total of $4,000,000) for direct eastern shales work, including activity in hydroretorting, beneficiation, environmental impacts and mitigation, and novel processing concepts; $995,000 for reference shale testing; $1,850,000 for continuing block reactor testing and advanced in-situ testing, including $1,550,000 for WRI; and $3,010,000 for solid waste management, including $1,921,000 for WRI.

Of the $12,000,000 for oil shale, at least $6,000,000 shall be applicable to eastern shales in general, including the $4,000,000 for direct eastern shales work.

Unconventional gas recovery.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,680,000 to maintain the base level. The increase consists of $500,000 to stimulate and test the horizontal bore hole in eastern gas shales, $2,300,000 for the multi-well experiment and supporting research in western tight sands, and $880,000 for advanced research in gas hydrates, deep gas, and coring in conjunction with the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Cooperative venture R&D pool.—The Committee does not recommend providing funds for a cooperative venture R&D pool as requested in the budget, resulting in a decrease of $12,500,000. The Committee has no objection to the Department providing funds to, or participating in, cooperative R&D ventures. The Department currently has the authority to do so. But there is no evidence to suggest that encouragement of, or participation in, such ventures will bring about increased industrial participation or cost-sharing in fossil energy research, a better approach to resource problems, or a balanced response to the Nation's perceived energy research needs. It would seem to the Committee that the content of the research carried out is of prime importance rather than the contracting method involved. The Committee will consider proposals for specific cooperative venture funding if presented in the context of future budget requests.

Policy and management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,000,000 for capital equipment, and an increase of $3,500,000 for general plant projects to restore both to the fiscal year 1986 base level.

In program direction, the Committee recommends increases of $1,315,000 for headquarters and $9,707,000 for Energy Technology Centers (ETCs). These increases are meant to restore the base levels requested of OMB in the budget process. These levels do not include funds for restoring employment floors mandated by law. An increase of $9,559,000 is included for restoring employment floors: $1,708,000 for headquarters program direction, $5,127,000 for ETC program direction, and $2,724,000 for direct program activities.

The use of prior year deferrals to offset new budget authority requirements has been rejected by the Committee except for $2,607,000 deferred from fiscal year 1986 for administrative purposes. This results in increasing budget authority requirements by $62,205,000 over the budget estimate.

The Committee is aware that program direction funds are calculated in two different ways by the ETCs. This results in certain funding levels, such as those for research and development done directly at the ETCs, not being comparable between the two centers. The Committee expects the Department to have only one system for determining ETC program direction amounts. The Department should choose one method and provide the Committee with a one-time reprogramming request to adjust direct program and program direction totals.

The amounts provided for UNDERC and WRI may be transferred among activities within subprograms without *prior* reprogramming notification. With regard to defederalized ETCs, the Department should begin planning for the continued operation of the Bartlesville center (NIPER) on a basis similar to UNDERC and WRI subsequent to the expiration of the current contract period.

The Committee encourages the Department to seek direct cost-sharing from industrial contractors. However, the Department should consider strongly other types of "cost participation" by the industrial sector, including contractor investment in closely related research or facilities, expenditures provided by industrial research organizations such as GRI or EPRI, or contractor expenditures related to commercialization activities for the supported technology. Further, some allowance needs to be made for non-profit entities involved in the competitive process, because of their inability to provide direct cost-sharing on the same basis as profit-based entities.

Because of the increases recommended in this account the Committee expects the Department to support the excellent programs at Argonne National Laboratory at levels no less than in fiscal year 1986.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$13,586,000
Budget estimate, 1987	127,108,000
Recommended, 1987	122,177,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+108,591,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−4,931,000

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves include petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2 located at Elk Hills, California, petroleum reserve No. 3 northeast of Casper, Wyoming, Naval Oil Shale Reserves Nos. 1 and 3 in Colorado, and Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 2 in Utah. The government's share of oil and liquid product production from the Naval Petroleum Reserves is estimated to average 103,500 barrels per day in fiscal year 1987. Total receipts for fiscal year 1987 are estimated to be $716,200,000.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2	130,736	130,340	130,340	---
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	29,170	22,614	22,614	---
Program direction (headquarters)	5,665	5,374	5,374	---
Subtotal, Oil Reserves	165,571	158,328	158,328	---
Shale oil development program				
Shale reserves development	3,863	5,241	310	-4,931
Use of prior year balance	-155,848	-36,461	-36,461	---
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	13,586	127,108	122,177	-4,931

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $122,177,000, a decrease of $4,931,000 below the budget estimate, for the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

The Committee recommends a decrease of $4,931,000 for Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 3 in Colorado. The decrease deletes the costs for drilling, operating and maintaining six additional offset gas wells on the Reserve because contracts for sale of the gas cannot be obtained.

The Committee is concerned about recent disclosures of deeply discounted prices for the sale of oil from Elk Hills (NPR-1), and expects the Department to modify its sales procedures to assure prices more nearly reflecting the market.

The Committee is aware that "maximum efficient rate" calculations are complex and can allow for a wide range of judgments as to production rates for individual reservoirs. In light of low prices and large available quantities of oil in the California area, the Committee expects NPR-1 at Elk Hills to be operated at the lowest rate consistent with good engineering practice.

The Committee recommends a general provision in the bill prohibiting the expenditure of funds for studies or proposals that could lead to the sale or other transfer out of Federal control of Naval Petroleum Reserves 1 and 3. The language provides that this prohibition will remain in place until Congress enacts legislation specifically authorizing such activities. The Committee does not believe that any funds should be expended for studies until Congress affirms that there is some interest in proceeding to investigate the sale of these assets. During this period of very low oil prices, this seems unlikely.

Finally, the Committee expects the Department to prepare a comprehensive report on enhanced oil recovery opportunities at both Reserves to be submitted to the Congress in concert with the fiscal year 1988 budget. The report should address the costs and benefits of each project and a schedule for implementation of enhanced recovery.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$446,721,000
Budget estimate, 1987	39,433,000
Recommended, 1987	231,825,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−214,896,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+192,392,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimate
Buildings & Community Systems				
Building systems	12,922	3,500	9,350	+5,850
Community systems	3,980	---	2,900	+2,900
Technology and consumer products	10,737	5,000	10,000	+5,000
Analysis & technology transfer	2,733	1,000	2,500	+1,500
Appliance standards	1,990	1,200	2,000	+800
Federal energy management program	1,267	1,050	1,050	---
Residential conservation service	398	---	---	---
Capital equipment	1,990	---	1,500	+1,500
Program direction	3,799	2,400	3,650	+1,250
Subtotal, Buildings & Community Systems	39,816	14,150	32,950	+18,800
Industrial				
Waste energy reduction	11,934	6,300	12,656	+6,356
Process efficiency	20,881	5,479	14,979	+9,500
Cogeneration	4,675	1,500	5,000	+3,500
Implementation and deployment	3,181	500	2,400	+1,900
Capital equipment	---	---	---	---
Program direction	2,153	1,844	2,070	+226
Subtotal, Industrial	42,824	15,623	37,105	+21,482
Transportation				
Vehicle propulsion R&D	34,258	6,500	24,000	+17,500
Alternative fuels utilization	1,590	1,260	1,750	+490
Electric/hybrid vehicle program	8,170	4,140	12,475	+8,335
Transportation systems utilization	847	---	840	+840
Advanced materials development	9,234	6,500	13,000	+6,500
High temperature materials lab	2,995	---	1,000	+1,000
Capital equipment	---	---	---	---
Program direction	2,286	1,400	2,195	+795
Subtotal, Transportation	60,490	19,800	55,260	+35,460
State/Local Programs				
Energy policy and conservation grants (EPCA)	18,688	---	---	---
Energy extension service	7,794	---	---	---
Schools & hospitals	46,859	---	2,250	+2,250
Weatherization	190,080	---	56,200	+56,200
Grant monitoring	---	---	3,000	+3,000
Territories assistance	497	---	---	---
Program direction	10,173	5,000	10,700	+5,700
Subtotal, State/Local Programs	274,092	5,000	72,150	+67,150
Multi Sector				
Energy conversion and utilization technology	19,328	15,200	20,808	+5,608
Inventors program	4,970	3,300	5,300	+2,000
National appropriate technology assistance service	1,491	750	1,400	+650
Capital equipment	994	100	1,000	+900
Program direction	532	500	546	+46
Subtotal, Multi Sector	27,315	19,850	29,054	+9,204
Policy and Management				
Policy analysis	---	---	---	---
Program direction	1,802	1,792	1,862	+70
Subtotal, Policy and Management	1,802	1,792	1,862	+70
Facilities	10,262	---	10,000	+10,000
Use of prior year deferrals	−9,880	−36,782	−6,556	+30,226
Total, Energy Conservation	446,721	39,433	231,825	+192,392

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $231,825,000, an increase of $192,392,000 over the budget request of $39,433,000. On a program level, excluding the State and local grant programs, the recommendation is $166,231,000, a decrease of $16,278,000, or 9 percent below the fiscal year 1986 enacted level, and $8,599,000, or 4.9 percent below the fiscal year 1986 program after sequestration.

As in fossil energy research and development the Committee disagrees strongly with the drastic reductions in conservation research and development proposed in the budget estimate. The proposed reductions would reduce considerably industrial involvement in research and development and reduce the continuing effort to use energy more efficiently. Such efforts are essential for restraining energy demand in a period of declining domestic energy production, and for enhancing our industrial competitiveness in strategic industries.

Buildings and community systems.—In buildings systems the Committee recommends an increase of $5,850,000, including $1,050,000 for materials research, $1,400,000 for windows and daylighting, $1,000,000 for commercial building interactions, $600,000 for performance simulation, and $1,800,000 for retrofit of multifamily and single family residences.

An increase of $2,900,000 is recommended in community systems. The increase consists of $2,000,000 for continuing support of the urban consortium, and $900,000 for research on innovative district heating technologies. Work on the Scranton mine-water heat exchanger program is to be accomplished within the funds made available and carry-over from previous years.

The Committee recommends an increase of $5,000,000 for technology and consumer products consisting of $2,300,000 for advanced refrigeration systems; $900,000 for combustion systems, including $650,000 for advanced oil systems; $1,000,000 for thermally-activated heat pumps; and $800,000 for lighting equipment, including $550,000 for continuing cost-shared work on photochemical mercury isotope separation.

An increase of $1,500,000 is included for analysis and technology transfer. $500,000 of the increase is for research utilization, and $1,000,000 is to continue the least-cost energy planning program. Gas industry participation should also be encouraged in this program.

The Committee recommends an increase of $800,000 for appliance standards in order to continue development and maintenance of testing procedures.

The Committee also recommends a $1,500,000 increase for capital equipment and an increase of $1,250,000 for program direction to maintain employment floors.

Industrial conservation.—In waste energy reduction the Committee recommends an increase of $6,356,000. The increase consists of $2,056,000 for national laboratory management support for the industrial conservation program, $200,000 for improved combustion efficiency, $500,000 for advanced coal burner technology, $600,000 for heat pump technology, $1,400,000 for high temperature recuperators, $500,000 for gaseous wastes, $700,000 for industrial waste waters, and $400,000 for fibrous wood waste.

The Committee recommends an increase of $9,500,000 for process efficiency, including $1,200,000 for separations, $1,000,000 for sensor development, $500,000 for electrolysis processes, and $500,000 for coatings. Also included is an increase of $3,800,000 for thin strip casting (for a total of $5,479,000) to allow the continuation of critical pre-pilot scale investigations. Finally, an increase of $2,500,000 is recommended for continuing the thirty percent cost-shared steel initiative begun in fiscal year 1986. The Committee supports an annual Federal commitment of about $7,500,000 for the steel initiative but, because of the availability of funds originally deferred by the Administration in fiscal year 1986, only $2,500,000 in new funds are required to meet that level in fiscal year 1987.

For cogeneration the Committee recommends an increase of $3,500,000. The increase consists of $200,000 for steam diesels, $300,000 for direct thermal-to-electrical conversion, $2,500,000 for externally-fired Brayton systems, and $500,000 for bottoming cycle development.

In implementation and deployment the Committee recommends an increase of $1,400,000 to restore base level funding for Energy Analysis and Diagnostic Centers (EADC's) and an increase of $500,000 for technology transfer based on overall increases in the industrial conservation research and development program.

The Committee recommends an increase of $226,000 for program direction to continue employment floors.

The Committee recommends language in the bill prohibiting the collection of industrial energy use data as required currently by Part E of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. In light of the new and statistically superior survey developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) covering manufacturing energy consumption such data collection is superfluous. Additionally, the EIA survey collects data only every third year thus reducing reporting burdens.

Transportation.—In vehicle propulsion R&D the Committee recommends an increase of $17,500,000. An additional $6,000,000 is included for automotive gas turbine component development, in order to allow two automotive teams to continue in the program using existing engines as test beds. For adiabatic diesel work an increase of $2,500,000 is recommended to expand the existing program. $8,000,000 is included for the last increment of the Stirling automotive engine program. It is expected that the contract may be renegotiated to adjust the scope of work, but existing payback provisions are not to be modified. Based on the Senate report on the fiscal year 1986 appropriation it is expected that the private sector will provide cost-sharing of approximately $4,000,000 to complete the engine program. Finally, $1,000,000 is recommended for technology transfer to continue conferences, workshops, and the annual contractor coordination meeting.

In alternative fuels an increase of $490,000 is recommended for continued data collection and analysis on Federal methanol-fueled vehicles and evaluation of uncooled diesel engines using methanol.

For electric vehicles an increase of $8,335,000 is recommended. Batteries continue to be the critical electric vehicle component needing advances in performance. Therefore, an increase of $1,725,000 for enhanced support of nickel-iron, lithium metal-sulfide, iron-air, sodium-sulfur, and zinc-bromine batteries is recommended. If appropriate, a competitive procurement should be issued for work in this area. In addition, the last $1,250,000 increment of a three-year program on improving nickel-cadmium batteries is recommended. A total of $3,360,000 is included in the recommendation for propulsion systems; $360,000 to continue the dual-shaft system on its previous schedule, and $3,000,000 for continuation of the single-shaft ETX-II system. An increase of $1,000,000 is included for the site operator's users' task force and laboratory testing of new technologies prior to fleet integration. Finally, $1,000,000 is provided for Phase I of a development program for fuel cell/battery hybrid buses. No funding commitment is implied beyond Phase I, and will not be considered without assured private sector cost-sharing in future phases.

In transportation systems utilization an increase of $840,000 is recommended, consisting of $700,000 for publication of mileage guides as required by law, and $140,000 for the transportation energy data book.

High temperature ceramics is an area in which the government and industry have been working closely in developing frontier technology. This is part of a highly competitive international marketplace and this joint government-industry program is at the forefront of the United States' efforts to maintain its position in ceramics technology. Toward that end the Committee recommends an increase of $6,500,000 to enhance the existing program.

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 to begin operational support for the High Temperature Materials Lab at Oak Ridge. This laboratory will be administered by the conservation program.

An increase of $795,000 is recommended in program direction to continue employment floors.

State and local programs.—The Committee is not providing program funds for energy policy and conservation grants (EPCA), the energy extension service, schools and hospitals grants, and low-income weatherization grants. The funds provided to the States as a result of the Exxon oil overcharge case are for use in these programs and are well in excess of amounts normally provided by direct appropriations ($2 billion versus $260 million). It is difficult in current budget circumstances to argue for providing the direct appropriation, even though the Exxon funds are "supplemental" in nature, because of the sheer magnitude of the Exxon payment. The Committee is, however, providing funds for administrative expenses needed by States to use the Exxon funds and for monitoring the expenditure of the Exxon funds so that direct appropriations may be resumed if annual funding for schools and hospitals and low-income weatherization decreases.

The Committee has a strong commitment to the low-income weatherization program. For fiscal year 1987 the Committee has provided an appropriation sufficient to administer a program at three times the level of last year. In addition, the Committee understands that the recent court decision on the Stripper Well Exemption Litigation will provide the States with an estimated $1 billion also for energy conservation programs. The Committee remains pledged to continuing low-income weatherization. When the settlement funds have been depleted, the Committee will continue the weatherization program through direct appropriations as in previous years.

Based on fiscal year 1986 appropriations, $2,250,000, or 5% of grants, is recommended for the schools and hospitals program for State administrative costs. In low-income weatherization, an increase of $56,200,000 is recommended, consisting of $55,000,000 for grants for State administrative costs, and $1,200,000 for grants to Indian tribes, because they are not covered by the Exxon settlement. The amount for low-income weatherization will allow a program of at least 300 percent of fiscal year 1986 grants, or at least $550,000,000.

The allocation of administrative expenses must be closely related to the use of Exxon funds. The Department of Energy shall determine for each State, and for each program, the maximum funds to be made available in fiscal year 1987 for the administration of funds from the Exxon settlement. That maximum level of funding shall be determined by multiplying the amounts designated in this report for administrative cost grants to the States to assist in administering Exxon funds dedicated to the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) or the Schools and Hospitals Program also known as the Institutional Conservation Program (ICP) by each State's allocation factor used in the regular distribution of program grants. In the case of the ICP the allocation shall be based on the provisions of Part G of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6371 et. seq.), and in the case of WAP the allocation shall be based on the provisions of Part A of the Energy Conservation in Existing Buildings Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6861 et. seq.), as interpreted by existing Department of Energy regulations.

Based on the level of funding justified in a State's application for administrative cost grant funds, the Department of Energy shall distribute to each State a sum which may not exceed that State's maximum level of administrative funding for the program in question, multiplied by: (1) in the case of the ICP program, the ratio established by dividing the amount of funds that State identifies from its Exxon funds for the ICP for fiscal year 1987 by the amount of funds obligated from the Department of Energy's fiscal year 1986 appropriation to the ICP program in that State, and (2) in the case of the WAP program, the ratio established by dividing the amount of funds that State identifies from its Exxon funds for the WAP for fiscal year 1987 by three times the amount of funds obligated from the Department of Energy's fiscal year 1986 appropriation for the WAP program in that State. In no case will such funds disbursed to a State exceed the established maximum funding level. Pursuant to 10 CFR 455.83 (a) and (c), each State is subject to matching provisions with respect to such funds as may be granted for the administration of the ICP. Funds within a State's maximum level of funds which are not distributed by DOE in a given year will remain available to that State for administering Exxon funds in the subsequent year.

The Committee also recommends an increase of $3,000,000 for grant monitoring for expenses not related to program direction personnel, and an increase of $5,700,000 in program direction to restore personnel floors.

Multisector.—For energy conversion and utilization technology (ECUT), the advanced research component of Conservation R&D, the Committee recommends an increase of $5,608,000 consisting of

$1,250,000 for materials, $400,000 for combustion, $1,200,000 for tribology, $1,158,000 for catalysis/biocatalysis, and $1,600,000 for thermal sciences.

For the inventors' program the Committee recommends an increase of $2,000,000; $1,700,000 to restore the processing of inventions to fiscal year 1986 levels, and $300,000 for innovation grants.

The National Appropriate Technology Assistance Service (NATAS) is recommended for a $650,000 increase to continue the program at fiscal year 1986 levels.

An increase of $900,000 is recommended for ECUT capital equipment to keep it at the fiscal year 1986 base level, and an increase of $46,000 is recommended in program direction to maintain employment floors.

Policy and management.—An increase of $70,000 in policy and management is recommended to maintain employment floors.

Facilities.—A conditional increase of $10,000,000 is included for an energy research facility at Tufts University. Funding for this facility is contingent on specific authorization legislation being enacted and upon approval of an appropriate peer review panel convened by the Department of Energy for the specific purpose of reviewing a grant application for the facility and subject to conditions, if any, contained in legislation specifically authorizing such project.

As in fossil energy, the Committee has rejected the use of prior year deferrals to offset new budget authority requirements, except for $6,556,000 deferred from fiscal year 1986 from unobligated balances. This results in increasing new budget authority requirements by $30,226,000 over the budget estimate.

Based on the increases recommended in this account, the Committee expects the Department to support the excellent programs at Argonne National Laboratory at levels no less than in fiscal year 1986.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$24,475,000
Budget estimate, 1987	21,850,000
Recommended, 1987	23,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−1,075,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+1,550,000

The economic regulation account funds the Economic Regulatory Administration and the independent Office of Hearings and Appeals which is responsible for all of the Department's adjudication processes except those that are the responsibility of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Compliance	14,922	13,685	13,685	---
Fuels conversion	1,193	---	2,000	+2,000
Natural gas and electricity operations	2,173	2,060	2,060	---
Program administration	675	1,105	655	-450
Office of hearings and appeals	5,512	5,000	5,000	---
Total, Economic Regulation	24,475	21,850	23,400	+1,550

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,400,000 for economic regulation, an increase of $1,550,000 over the budget estimate of $21,850,000.

An increasing workload of requests for exemptions to the Fuel Use Act to burn oil and gas in new facilities requires an increase of $2,000,000 in the fuels conversion program for 27 FTE's to process the requests. This increase is partly offset by a reduction of $450,000 budgeted for termination of personnel involved in the same program. Until the Fuels Use Act is repealed or modified these personnel are still necessary.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$6,008,000
Budget estimate, 1987	6,044,000
Recommended, 1987	6,044,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+36,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The activities funded in this account include developing, testing, and evaluating energy emergency preparedness related to national security and defense operations and energy requirements; maintaining systems to ensure communications and operations during an emergency; and other IEA emergency programs and civil emergency preparedness activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,044,000, the budget estimate, for emergency preparedness.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$112,365,000
Budget estimate, 1987	
Recommended, 1987	147,433,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+35,068,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+147,433,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Planning	4,544	---	---	---
Storage facilities development	366,779	136,521	196,996	+60,475
Management	11,726	13,423	15,406	+1,983
Use of prior year funds	-270,684	-149,944	-64,969	+84,975
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	112,365	---	147,433	+147,433

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $147,433,000 for construction and operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The budget estimate was for no appropriation of new budget authority.

The Committee's recommendation is based on continuing to construct the Big Hill, Texas, site, and continuing to leach additional capacity at other existing sites. It is now expected that, because of low prices, domestic production will fall more rapidly than previously projected and that, conversely, imports will rise more rapidly. This confirms the efficacy of Congress' consistent commitment to completing a 750 million barrel capacity for the Reserve, and providing a distribution capability in excess of 4 million barrels a day.

The recommended increase consists of the following adjustments to the standby budget proposed by the Administration: $28,723,000 for Big Hill construction; $31,752,000 for capacity leaching; $1,983,000 for management; and $84,975,000 because fewer unobligated funds will be available from fiscal year 1986.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1986	
Budget estimate, 1987	
Recommended, 1987	$331,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+331,000,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+331,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $331,000,000 for acquisition and transportation of oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. No funds were requested by the Administration.

With oil prices expected to continue well below recent high levels, and with declining domestic production and concomitant increasing imports, the Committee believes that the Reserve should continue to be filled at a stable rate using capacity additions being made with other recommended appropriations.

The Committee recommendation assumes that oil fill will be resumed in August, 1986 at rates of about 85,000 barrels a day, and that all funds previously deferred will be made available. Assuming an average delivered price of $16 a barrel, the Committee recommendation will allow filling the Reserve at 85,000 barrels a day well into fiscal year 1988.

Bill language is included specifying a minimum fill rate of 85,000 barrels a day until all funds in the account are expended.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$60,318,000
Budget estimate, 1987	59,651,000
Recommended, 1987	60,361,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+43,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+710,000

The Energy Information Administration is a quasi-independent agency within the Department of Energy established to provide timely, objective, and accurate information to the Congress, executive branch, state governments, industry, and the public.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
	(in thousands of dollars)			
National Energy Information System	52,248	49,128	49,838	+710
Policy and management	8,070	10,523	10,523	---
Total, Energy Information Administration	60,318	59,651	60,361	+710

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $60,361,000 for the Energy Information Administration, an increase of $710,000 over the budget estimate of $59,651,000.

The Committee recommends an increase of $710,000 in the National Energy Information System to continue the following activities: the Financial Reporting System, required by law ($365,000); State energy data/energy price and expenditure systems ($95,000); State heating oil and inventory grants ($190,000); and the widely-used Foreign Energy Supply Assessment ($60,000).

The Committee expects EIA to continue to publish the same level and type of petroleum marketing data in fiscal year 1987 as it currently publishes.

The Committee recommends bill language requiring a triennial survey of manufacturing energy consumption including fuel-switching information which could be useful in assessing short-term responses to changes in energy conditions.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$831,694,000
Budget estimate, 1987	722,378,000
Recommended, 1987	836,336,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+4,642,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+113,958,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Hospital and health clinic programs	443,098	409,614	496,649	+87,035
Dental health program	25,879	25,692	26,099	+407
Mental health program	11,449	11,399	11,462	+63
Alcoholism program	24,627	26,263	27,705	+1,442
Maintenance and repair	8,621	9,025	9,025	---
Contract care	174,040	138,000	176,531	+38,531
Sanitation	20,904	21,334	22,260	+926
Public health nursing	12,441	12,851	12,802	-49
Health education	3,614	3,742	3,792	+50
Community health representative program	25,844	---	26,500	+26,500
Immunization	2,705	395	395	---
Urban health projects	9,741	---	10,000	+10,000
Indian health manpower	6,460	5,418	7,018	+1,600
Tribal management	1,988	---	2,688	+2,688
Direct operations	60,383	56,195	33,410	-22,785
Indian health facilities	---	2,450	---	-2,450
Medicare/Medicaid reimbursements	(44,100)	(61,100)	(43,860)	(-17,240)
Total, Indian Health Services	831,694	722,378	836,336	+113,958

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $836,336,000, an increase of $113,958,000 over the budget estimate for Indian health services. The recommended amount is an increase of only $4,642,000 over fiscal year 1986, or 0.5 percent, far below the estimated increase in health care costs. The Committee's recommendation essentially maintains the Indian Health Service programs at the 1986 level.

In this era of constrained budgets, the Indian Health Service has undertaken several initiatives aimed at redefining eligibility for IHS services, and at a different method of allocating available funding. Both of these efforts have raised concerns among the Indian population. With regard to changes in eligibility criteria for services, the Committee believes IHS should allow sufficient time for tribal review and discussion of any proposed changes. The Committee expects IHS to take into account the issues and concerns raised during the comment period in the final version of any proposed changes, and directs the IHS to provide a summary of the major issues raised during the comment period, and a report on how IHS has responded to them, to the Committee for its review prior to implementing any final version of the proposed changes.

The issue of allocation of resources is also one that has raised great concern, and the Committee believes IHS must proceed with great caution in implementing any changes as a result of its study of this issue. Among the concerns raised to the Committee are that the system to be used is incomplete, with some critical components, such as accurate average salary data and an isolation factor, not yet incorporated. In addition, the Committee understands that available service unit and alternate resources data are still incomplete for most categories of the methodology. There are also serious concerns about the offsets proposed to be used, and the need for more tribal involvement prior to across-the-board implementation of a system that could have potentially far-reaching impacts not only on the level of IHS services provided, but even on the Federal government-Indian relationship in the provision of health-care services. For these reasons, the Committee has included bill language which directs IHS to provide a detailed report on its findings, and its plans, both long and short term, to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees prior to any further implementation of the new resource allocation methodology in fiscal year

1987. The IHS should also arrange to hold meetings in each of its areas to discuss fully the intent and details of all the proposed policy changes including changes in eligibility and the contract health services program.

Reprograming.—The IHS has proposed a reprograming among a number of its programs, to account more accurately for programmatic and administrative costs. The Committee has agreed with the proposed reprograming, as reflected in the following table. Changes to individual programs discussed in the sections below will not reflect these reprograming changes, but only the Committee's recommended programmatic changes.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1987			
	Budget estimates	Reprograming changes	Program changes	Committee bill
Hospital and health clinic programs	409,614	+22,755	+34,280	466,649
Dental health program	25,692	−600	+1,007	26,099
Mental health program	11,399	−340	+403	11,462
Alcoholism program	26,263	+142	+1,300	27,705
Maintenance and repair	9,025			9,025
Contract care	138,000	+713	+37,818	176,531
Sanitation	21,334	+926		22,260
Public health nursing	12,851	−49		12,802
Health education	3,742	+50		3,792
Community health representative program			+26,500	26,500
Immunization	395			395
Urban health projects			+10,000	10,000
Indian health manpower	5,418		+1,600	7,018
Tribal management		+688	+2,000	2,688
Direct operations	56,195	−24,285	+1,500	33,410
Indian health facilities	2,450		−2,450	
Total, Indian health services	722,378		+113,958	836,336

Hospitals and health clinics.—The Committee recommends an increase of $34,280,000, which includes $13,805,000 required to fund mandatory increases of providing health care in IHS hospitals and clinics. The budget had proposed funding these increases, totaling $15,548,000, through Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements, which is contrary to law. The Committee notes again this year that the amount of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements, while increasing each year, has consistently been overstated in the budget by approximately 30 percent. In addition, this year's budget proposed using $8,000,000 to be collected from insurers to help offset these costs. The Congress to date has taken no action authorizing IHS to bill individual Indians for service, which would be required in order to collect from insurers, and until the Congress has determined what the policy on this issue should be, the Committee cannot agree to the proposed bill language which would have permitted this activity. The Committee's recommendation would provide funds for most of the mandatory increases, while providing only half of the estimated inflationary increases for costs such as supplies, rent, and transportation ($1,743,000).

The recommendation also includes $12,602,000, to restore proposed program decreases and maintain the 1986 funding level. Included in this amount is $4,000,000 for the Community health representatives/emergency services program, the same as the 1986 level. An increase of $1,000,000 is recommended, to expand the model diabetes program to additional sites, and to strengthen the existing program, for which $1,900,000 is included in the base. An additional $1,873,000 is included, to provide additional FTE's at the Browning (8) and Crownpoint (38) hospitals. This level of funding will bring these new facilities up to the 89 percent staffing level, which is the same as the current IHS average staffing level at other facilities. Finally, there is an increase of $5,000,000 for tribal contracting costs. The IHS testified that a possible shortfall in tribal contracting costs of over $10,000,000 is expected in fiscal year 1987, even taking into account new procedures to be implemented to determine such costs. The Committee expects IHS to report on the actual shortfall as soon as it is determined, and to include what steps it intends to take to make up any additional shortfall, including supplemental appropriations, if required.

Dental services.—An increase of $1,007,000 is recommended, which will restore the proposed program decrease and maintain the 1986 program level. Even at this level, IHS has testified that the incidence of dental disease is considerably higher among the Indian people than the population as a whole, and access to dental care (30% for Indians) is substantially lower than the national average of 50%.

Mental health.—The increase of $403,000 will allow this program to continue at the 1986 level.

Alcoholism.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,300,000. Of this amount, $300,000 is to allow continuation and expansion of the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) research program. $100,000 will continue the ongoing research studies at the University of Washington, and the additional $200,000 will allow expansion of the program into Alaska, aimed at preventing recurrence of FAS in those families already identified with FAS children. The increase will also permit each IHS area to identify all children with FAS, in order to allow for high risk intervention in future pregnancies.

An additional increase of $1,000,000 is recommended for a substance abuse prevention program. The funds will be used for training of IHS and tribal program staff, to allow them to become influential in the promotion and development of community-based substance abuse programs. The increase will also provide for a number of community prevention demonstration programs, with particular emphasis on Indian youth. The incidence of alcoholism and other substance abuse among the Indian people, and the related physical and mental health complications, including the increasingly high rate of suicide among the young, demonstrate the need for increasing efforts at prevention. This modest investment could lead to substantial decreases in health care costs in the future, as well as substantially improved health and lifestyles.

Within the total provided for the alcoholism program, the Committee expects the Warm Springs, OR demonstration program to continue at the 1986 level, and requests a report on the results to date of the program prior to the fiscal year 1988 appropriations hearing.

Contract care.—An increase of $37,818,000 is recommended, which will maintain the 1986 program level. In most areas, this means only emergency and priority one care will be provided, with other needs continuing to be deferred. This level of funding will also not address the backlog of unmet need, which has been estimated as high as $300,000,000.

The budget indicates that the IHS will issue a General Notice requiring contract providers to accept reimbursements at a level not exceeding the amount allowed by Medicare for similar services. While this appears to be a reasonable cost-saving move, some tribes have expressed concern that attempting this on an across-the-board basis in all areas may result in a loss of care providers, particularly in some remote areas where there are not a great number of options. The Committee believes that IHS should consider implementing any such effort on an area-by-area basis, and work with tribal groups to develop other alternatives which might be more feasible and just as effective, if not more so, in reducing costs while not diminishing the level of care. For example, the Committee understands that in the Portland area, only 14 percent of doctors accept Medicare assignments. If this plan were fully implemented in that area, it is likely that loss of service would result, especially since there is no means of transportation, nor identified funding, to get patients to those few doctors who might agree to the payment schedule. At the same time, there has apparently not been any consistent effort to review bills for services prior to payments which, if done consistently, could result in savings of 10 percent, or even more. In such cases as this, it would seem preferable for the IHS to examine internal improvements to its existing system, before moving to a new system with potentially harmful effects. The Committee is also concerned about the cost of the new system, and requests IHS to determine and report what the costs will be, and how they will be met, before moving to the new system.

Within the total amount recommended, the Committee expects the IHS to continue the contract with Mid-Dakota Hospital, SD.

Preventive health.—The Committee recommends an increase of $26,500,000, which will maintain the community health representatives program at the 1986 program level.

Urban health.—An increase of $10,000,000 is recommended, which will allow the urban health program to continue at the 1986 level.

Indian health manpower.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,600,000, which will maintain funding for ongoing scholarships, as well as allow the award of new scholarships. Included within the total is $240,000 for the Masters in Public Health program and $323,000 for INMED.

Tribal management.—The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the tribal management program, which will allow the program to continue at the 1986 level.

Direct operations.—An increase of $1,500,000 is recommended, which will maintain the direct operations program at the 1986 level, after the Deficit Reduction Act reductions.

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Facilities.—The Committee does not agree with the proposal to fund construction or renovation of facilities from the Services appropriation. Therefore, the $2,450,000 requested for repair and improvement projects will be funded under the Facilities appropriation.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$46,665,000
Budget estimate, 1987	
Recommended, 1987	54,921,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+8,256,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+54,921,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Hospitals				
New and replacement	12,386	---	21,383	+21,383
Modernization and repair	3,081	---	2,450	+2,450
Subtotal, Hospitals	15,467	---	23,833	+23,833
Outpatient care facilities	722	---	828	+828
Sanitation facilities	24,850	---	25,000	+25,000
Personnel quarters	5,826	---	6,760	+6,760
Program offset	---	---	-1,500	-1,500
Total, Indian Health Facilities	46,665	---	54,921	+54,921

Hospitals.—The Committee recommends $23,833,000 for construction of new or replacement hospitals, and modernization and repair projects, as follows:

New and replacement:	
Shiprock, NM—planning and design	$3,175,000
Rosebud, SD—complete construction	8,142,000
Sacaton, AZ—complete construction	9,066,000
Pine Ridge, SD—start sitework	1,000,000
Subtotal	21,383,000
Modernization and repair: Repair and improvement projects	2,450,000
Total, hospitals	23,833,000

The Committee has not included additional planning funds for the Anchorage hospital, on the basis that the site has not yet been determined and planning cannot proceed until that is done. The Committee will consider supplemental funding once the site decision has been made.

Outpatient care facilities.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $828,000 for outpatient care facilities, as follows:

Parker, AZ—planning and design	$400,000
Fort Hall, ID—planning and design	428,000
Total, outpatient care facilities	828,000

The funds for the Parker, AZ facility are for the planning and design of additional required space at the existing facility, including central storage, examining rooms, and a maintenance facility.

The total square footage involved should be less than 15,000 square feet.

The Committee has not provided construction funding for the new clinic at Toppenish, WA, only because current indications are that the design will not be complete until the very end of fiscal year 1987, or more likely, the beginning of fiscal year 1988. If the design does proceed more quickly than now appears likely, the Committee will take action to provide construction funds prior to fiscal year 1988, if possible.

Sanitation facilities.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,000,000 for sanitation facilities, about the same as the 1986 level. The recommended level of funding will provide service to approximately 3,000 homes to be constructed or repaired by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribes or other groups, or to existing homes without service. The backlog of existing homes requiring service is estimated to cost $500,000,000.

Personnel quarters.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,760,000 for personnel quarters needed for hospitals or clinics under construction, as follows:

Wolf Point, MT—3 units	$300,000
Kyle, SD—17 units	1,615,000
Rosebud, SD—51 units	4,845,000
Total, personnel quarters	6,760,000

Offset.—The Committee recommends using $1,500,000 in available unobligated funds from completed construction projects, to offset a portion of the costs of the projects recommended above.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$67,071,000
Budget estimate, 1987	75,729,000
Recommended, 1987	67,236,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+165,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−8,493,000

The Indian Education Act of 1972 (P.L. 93-318, Title IV, as amended) provides support for the special educational needs of American Indian and Alaskan Native children, college students and adults. Through this Act, the Secretary of Education is given the authority to operate a variety of programs, including supplementary educational services, experimental, demonstration, and dissemination activities. Since Indians have traditionally been among the most disadvantaged, the special programs authorized and funded under this Act are directed at their special educational needs.

In fiscal year 1987, the President's budget contained no request for Indian Education because proposed legislation was to be officially transmitted to Congress at a later date. The Committee has yet to receive any official legislative package and used information provided by the Department on what this proposal encompassed during the fiscal year 1987 budget hearing. The Committee has many concerns about this proposal, such as whether or not it will provide the same level of services and opportunities to, at the very least, the number of participants provided for in fiscal year 1986; how the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Education programs will be effectively merged; and whether under this proposal the distribution of funds for Indian children will be more efficient. Because there are a number of unanswered questions associated with this proposal, and more questions may arise when the final legislation is transmitted to the Congress, the Committee recommends that funding in fiscal year 1987 be provided to the Department in the fiscal year 1986 budget structure. In addition, the Committee believes that the Department should more actively involve the National Advisory Council on Indian Education in the drafting of this legislation and the dissemination of this information through public hearings to participating agencies, schools, Parent Committees and students.

The Committee is recommending $67,236,000 for fiscal year 1987. The amount recommended is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Part A-Payments to school districts	50.021	---	50,021	+50,021
State grants	---	70,323	---	-70,323
Part B-Special projects for Indian students	11,809	---	11,809	+11,809
Part C-Special projects for Indian adults	2,922	2,940	2,940	---
Administration	2,319	2,466	2,466	---
Total, Indian Education	67,071	75,729	67,236	-8,493

Part A.—The Committee recommends $50,021,000 for Part A grants. Of this amount, $45,637,000 is for grants to Local Educational Agencies and $4,384,000 is for Indian-controlled schools.

Part B.—The Committee recommends $11,809,000 for Part B grants. Of this amount $5,845,000 is for Projects for Indian children; $1,461,000 is for Fellowships; $2,262,000 is for Educational personnel development; and $2,241,000 is for Resource and evaluation centers.

Part C.—The Committee recommends $2,940,000, the budget estimate, for Part C, adult education.

Administration.—The Committee recommends $2,180,000 for Salaries and expenses and $286,000 for the National Advisory Council on Indian Education. The National Advisory Council consists of 15 members appointed by the President. As specified in section 442 of the Indian Education Act, the Council is to advise the Secretary of Education with respect to administration of any program in which Indian children or adults participate or from which they can benefit, as well as evaluate programs and projects in which Indians participate, and disseminate the results. The funds specified for NACIE are to be used for the purposes outlined in the Act as stated above. NACIE is to be an active participant in the formulation of any new legislative proposal and its dissemination.

It should be noted that the major difference from the draft information provided by the Department for the fiscal year 1987 budget hearing is the concept of State grants. The Department suggested $70,323,000 for State grants to be made to State educational agencies which would in turn distribute most of the funds to local school districts for educational programs for Indian children who need special educational assistance.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$22,356,000
Budget estimate, 1987	22,335,000
Recommended, 1987	22,335,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−21,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The dispute between the Hopi and Navajo tribes is centuries-old. The Hopi were the original occupant of the land with their origin tracing back to the Anasazi race whose presence in this case is recorded back to 1150 A.D. Later in the 16th century the Navajo tribe began settling in this area. The continuous occupation of this land by the Navajo led to the isolation of the Hopi reservation as an island within the area occupied by the Navajo. In 1882, President Arthur issued an Executive Order which granted the Hopi a 2.5 million acre reservation to be occupied by the Hopi and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior saw fit to settle there. Intertribal problems arose between the larger Navajo tribe and the smaller Hopi tribe revolving around the question of the ownership of the land as well as cultural and traditional differences between the two tribes. Efforts to resolve these conflicts were not successful and led Congress to pass legislation in 1958 which authorized a lawsuit to determine ownership of the land. When attempts at mediation of the dispute as specified in the 1974 Act failed, the district court in Arizona partitioned the Joint Use Area equally between the Navajo and Hopi tribes under a decree that has required the relocation of members of both tribes. Most of those to be relocated are Navajo living on the Hopi Partitioned Land.

In 1974 when Congress passed Public Law 93-531, the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Act, it was represented to the Congress at that time that only 1,100 families or 4,895 individuals needed to be relocated as a prospective cost to the Federal Government of approximately $41,000,000, estimates which proved to be totally erroneous. To date, more that $134,000,000 has been appropriated with about 1,500 certified eligible families still awaiting relocation. It is estimated that the cost to carry out relocation will exceed $100,000,000. A survey now being conducted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs may alter this information.

The activities of the Commission were expanded by the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-305). In fiscal year 1986 Congress also appropriated funds for this effort in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. These agencies have signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Commission and the Committee expects the involvement of these agencies to improve the relocation of voluntary applicants. The Committee expects cooperation among these agencies to achieve this end and requests the Commission submit quarterly reports on the meetings held, the tasks of each agency and their progress.

In retrospect, twelve years later, it has become obvious that the problem is much greater than originally estimated. The number of families and the cost associated with relocation is much larger and relocation is only one aspect of the greater problem of the Navajo and Hopi dispute that must be addressed. It would appear to the Committee that while the government must go forward with housing people who have been uprooted and are living in adverse conditions, the Congress must deal with the entire problem rather than attacking it in a piecemeal fashion.

The Committee does not like the relocation of the Navajo from lands on which they have lived for centuries, but the Federal court to whom the Congress referred the case decided that the Navajo had taken over Hopi lands and that the Hopi were entitled to a return of their lands.

The resolution of the 1882 Reservation dispute will not settle the conflicts between the two tribes. There is presently litigation over the 1934 area which consists of the Hopi's claim to acreage on the Navajo reservation around Moenkopi. In addition to this litigation, there are actions pending in the district court in Arizona for compensation for grievances arising from the Relocation Act.

From the Committee's review it believes a comprehensive settlement that includes all the issues at dispute is the best solution. In an attempt to achieve such a settlement, the Committee has heard testimony from Peterson Zah, the Chairman of the Navajo and Ivan Sidney, the Chairman of the Hopi. The hearings have been supplemented with private meetings with the tribal chairman and tribal members in order to find a basis for a settlement by joint agreement. The discussion has covered various alternatives for compensation to the Hopi which have included additional land elsewhere, monetary compensation and additional royalties from jointly held leases, all as a means for a negotiated settlement. The Hopi positions, as stated by Chairman Ivan Sidney, is that they want their land-nothing else.

There is no forced eviction in this relocation program. Only those who have voluntarily applied to the Relocation Commission and are certified eligible for relocation are presently being moved. The Committee recommends $22,335,000 for fiscal year 1987, the amount requested by the Administration. At this funding level the Commission will be able to relocate approximately 200 certified eligible families. The fiscal year 1986 continuing resolution included language to prevent evicition of Navajos on the Hopi partitioned Land despite the July 7, 1986 deadline until a new or replacement home was available. Although the relocation deadline has passed, the Committee recommends continuing the ban on evictions to assure that the rights of those being relocated are protected.

Bill language instructs the Commission to use these funds to relocate only those certified eligible families who have selected and received homesites on the reservation or selected a replacement residence off the reservation. Only those who are willing to relocate will receive a new relocation home and the benefits accompanying voluntary relocation. The Committee also recommends bill language to specify that the chronological order in which Navajo families become certified is to be considered in addressing the needs of those on or off the Hopi Partitioned Land who have been awaiting relocation for a number of years.

These priorities for relocation are rcommended to ease the plight of those who have voluntarily relocated off the land and may be awaiting relocation while living in squalid conditions, and the Committee believes they should be considered a high priority for relocation. The Committee stresses the importance of having routine contact with those certified eligible to monitor their living conditions. The Committe expects a full report from the Commission on this task during the fiscal year 1988 appropriation hearing.

The Congress agreed to reprogram money in fiscal year 1986 so that the Bureau of Indian Affiars could embark on a survey of Navajos awaiting relocation who still remain on the Hopi Partitioned Land. In fiscal year 1987, the Bureau or Indian Affirs has also been given the authority to extend this survey to all those certified eligible families to assure their needs are know before they are relocated. The Committee requests quarterly reports on the progress in this effort and a fully report on how the information obtained by this survey will be utilized in developing a relocation plan for the new lands.

In respect to repair to homes for those awaiting relocation who are residing on the Hopi Partitioned Land, the Hopi are encouraged to work with the Navajo tribe to allow repairs on these homes until these individual are relocated. In the event problems arise, the Navajo should continue to consult with the BIA about assisting in any repairs that protect the rights of these individuals until they are relocated.

During testimony before the Committee, the Commission stated that they had more than one legal cousel on contract. The Committee believes the Commission should better allocate its resources. One legal counsel should be sufficient to handle the Commission's workload. The Committee reminds the Commission that appropriated funds can not be used for lobbying and expects no employee of the Commission to have been or be presently registered as a lobbyist for the Commission.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is unique in the Federal establishment. Established by the Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson's will, it has been engaged for 139 years "in the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" in accordance with the donor's instructions. For some years, it utilized only the funds made available by the trust. Then, before the turn of the century, it began to receive Federal appropriations to conduct some of its activities. With the expenditure of both private and Federal funds over the years, it has grown into one of the world's great scientific, cultural, and intellectual organizations. It operates magnificent museums, outstanding art galleries, and important research centers. Its collections are among the best in the world. Its traveling exhibits bring beauty and information throughout the country.

It attracted approximately 26,930,000 visitors in 1985 to its museums, galleries and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions, which appear across the United States and abroad, and the annual Folklife Festival. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 100 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year. Other significant study efforts draw their data and results directly from terrestrial, marine, and astrophysical observations at various Smithsonian installations.

The Smithsonian complex presently consists of 13 exhibition buildings in Washington, D.C. and New York City in the fields of science, history, technology, and art; a zoological park, and an animal conservation and research center at Front Royal, Virginia; the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, which performs research and exhibit activities in a low income area of the city in cooperation with the community; a preservation, storage, and air and spacecraft display facility at Suitland, Maryland; two natural preserves, in Panama and on the Chesapeake Bay; an oceanographic research facility in Fort Pierce, Florida; astrophysical stations in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, and elsewhere; and supporting administrative, laboratory, and storage areas.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$176,995,000
Budget estimate, 1987	190,061,000
Recommended, 1987	189,318,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+12,323,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−743,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987, compared with the budget estimate by activity, is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Science	57,911	59,992	60,264	+272
History and art	32,256	34,989	34,883	-106
Public service	2,369	2,404	2,394	-10
Museum programs	10,827	11,454	11,439	-15
Directorate of international activities	461	1,027	927	-100
Special programs	8,571	9,826	9,826	---
Administration	11,949	12,504	12,504	---
Office of design and construction	2,099	2,123	2,123	---
Office of protection services	18,145	19,340	19,340	---
Office of plant services	32,407	36,402	35,908	-494
Inflation allowance	---	---	-290	-290
Total, Salaries and Expenses	176,995	190,061	189,318	-743

Science.—The net increase of $272,000 consists of the following changes:

National Museum of Natural History.—A reduction of $20,000 to travel will still allow an increase of $77,000 over 1986, related to the new tropical research initiative.

The Committee is concerned about the split of funding between research activities and curatorial functions, and the resultant impacts on personnel policies. The Committee requests that the Smithsonian examine whether a shift of emphasis and funding could be made that would strengthen the curatorial and exhibit functions of the Museum, and requests a report on the findings prior to next year's appropriations hearings.

Astrophysical Observatory.—An increase of $150,000 is recommended, to restore the base for computer equipment acquisition.

Tropical Research Institute.—A decrease of $8,000 is recommended to travel, which will leave an increase of $25,000 for travel related to the tropical research initiative.

Environmental Research Center.—The Committee has reluctantly agreed to closure of the Environmental Research Center—Rockville, formerly known as the Radiation Biology Laboratory, in fiscal year 1987. However, the Committee is concerned at the manner in which the Smithsonian handled this proposal, particularly in proceeding to initiate the closure during fiscal year 1986, prior to any final expression of agreement or disagreement with the proposal by the Committee and by the Congress. The Smithsonian is cautioned to proceed more carefully, and to wait for final Congressional action before proceeding with any such proposals in the future, so that the Committee and the Congress' discretion to agree or disagree with such proposals will not be affected. The Smithsonian is also directed to submit a report to the Committee by September 1, 1986, showing in detail how the funds provided in fiscal year 1987 will be used, for the Committee's approval prior to the start of the fiscal year.

National Zoological Park.—The increase of $150,000 will provide three animal keeper positions, and necessary supplies and equipment.

History and art.—The net decrease of $106,000 consists of the following:

Center for Asian Art.—The decrease of $75,000 reduces the increase for the publications base by $50,000, leaving $50,000; and decreases the travel increase by $5,000, leaving $5,000. In addition, the increase for research is reduced by $20,000, leaving $50,000.

Cooper-Hewitt Museum.—The decrease of $25,000 will provide half of the requested increase for research.

Museum of African Art.—The recommendation provides half of the requested increase for travel, or $6,000, for a total of $42,000.

Public service.—The decrease of $10,000 leaves an increase of $21,000, for the Quadrangle opening publicity campaign.

Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs.—Since specific appropriations for the grant program of the National Museum Act have not been reauthorized, the Committee recommends including the $772,000 budgeted under that line item within the total provided for the Office of Museum Programs. These funds will be used under the basic authority of the Smithsonian, to support the Smithsonian's own initiatives in conservation research and training, and other basic cooperation with the museum program.

Office of Exhibits Central.—The decrease of $15,000 results from assuming a 20 percent lapse rate for three new budgeted positions.

Directorate of International Activities.—A decrease of $100,000 is recommended. Included is a reduction of $20,000 to defer purchase of computers for visiting scholars; a reduction of $75,000, including $20,000 for travel, for planning for the Columbus Quincentenary; and a $5,000 reduction to the increase for other travel. While supporting the Columbus Quincentenary, the Committee believes that many of the activities proposed for funding in fiscal year 1987 are premature. The Committee's recommendation will leave an increase of $170,000 for this effort.

Office of Plant Services.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $494,000. Of this amount, $394,000 is a reduction to the proposed increase for electricity costs, leaving an increase of $2,000,000. The balance of the decrease, $100,000, will leave an increase of $215,000 for postage.

Inflation adjustment.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,300,000 for inflation, which is $290,000 less than the request.

Bill language.—The Committee has retained bill language allowing the Secretary of the Smithsonian to provide support, from within available funds, to the American overseas research centers.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$5,518,000
Budget estimate, 1987	4,851,000
Recommended, 1987	4,851,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−667,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,851,000, the budget estimate. Included is $2,500,000 for renovation of the old hospital into a modern research facility; $600,000 for Phase II of the entranceway and Olmsted Walk renovation; $1,400,000 for renovations, repairs and improvements at Rock Creek Park; and $351,000 for Front Royal, VA.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$11,009,000
Budget estimate, 1987	12,828,000
Recommended, 1987	12,113,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+1,104,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−715,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,113,000, a decrease of $715,000 from the budget estimate. Of this amount, $415,000 was requested for the construction of a new dormitory at the Naos site, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. The Committee understands that the Institute has been given an existing building at the Naos site, and believes the question of whether this building could be renovated to provide the required dormitory space should be explored before the decision to proceed to new construction is made. A report on the possibility of using the existing building for the dormitory, and the estimated cost of any required renovations, should be submitted to the Committee as soon as possible.

The balance of the decrease, $300,000, eliminates design funds for a major renovation project at the Arts and Industries building. The Committee is deferring these funds until the total scope of the project, currently estimated to cost approximately $24,000,000, has been defined and justified.

The budget request includes $475,000 to begin implementation of a project to replace or refill all PCB transformers in the Smithsonian. The Committee is concerned that at this funding level, the project will take several years to complete, despite the potential hazards of maintaining these transformers with PCB's. Therefore, the Committee directs the Smithsonian to redirect an additional $1,325,000 from other restoration and renovation projects of lower priority, and not related to health and safety, in order to accomplish the PCB removal project over a two year period. The Smithsonian should report on the source of the additional funds as soon as possible.

Bill language has been included allowing the Secretary to spend or transfer funds from within this account to assist in providing access to the Whipple Observatory in Arizona.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$3,976,000
Budget estimate, 1987	7,500,000
Recommended, 1987	6,095,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+2,119,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−1,405,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,095,000, a decrease of $1,405,000 from the budget estimate. Included is a reduction of $685,000 to the Quadrangle construction project, which reflects a reduction to the Federal share of funding to the project, to provide an even match with the expected non-Federal funding for the project. The funds provided, $3,315,000, along with the matching non-Federal funds, are expected to complete the construction.

A reduction of $720,000 is recommended to the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute research facility. These funds represent the amounts included in the budget estimate for some of the equipment and for furnishings ($670,000) and for moving ($50,000). These expenses can be deferred, and the appropriate portion of them should be funded from the Salaries and expenses account, after construction is underway.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$33,587,000
Budget estimate, 1987	34,607,000
Recommended, 1987	34,607,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+1,020,000
Budget estimate, 1987	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $34,607,000, the budget estimate, for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 1987. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Care and utilization of art collections	11,574	12,173	12,173	---
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	11,021	11,451	11,451	---
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	6,830	6,638	6,638	---
General administration	4,162	4,345	4,345	---
Total, Salaries and expenses	33,587	34,607	34,607	---

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art are displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors from across this nation and from other nations. The National Gallery of Art serves as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions, and the Federal government.

The many special exhibitions shown in the Gallery and then throughout the country bring great art treasures to Washington and the nation. The recommended appropriation of $34,607,000 includes $2,420,000, the budget estimate, for special exhibitions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$3,244,000
Budget estimate, 1987	2,400,000
Recommended, 1987	2,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−844,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,400,000, the budget estimate, for repair, restoration and renovation projects in both the East and West buildings of the National Gallery of Art. The fiscal year 1987 program will include continued remodeling, removal of toxic PCB's and encapsulation of asbestos, the national sculpture garden, and continued installation of new lighting systems.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$3,372,000
Budget estimate, 1987	3,266,000
Recommended, 1987	3,383,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+11,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+117,000

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is a unique institution with a special mission. Opened in 1970, the Wilson Center now serves both as an international institute for advanced study, and as a crossroads where scholars, public officials, journalists and business leaders from across the country discuss major long-term issues facing America and the world.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 by activity is as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Fellowship program	1,283	1,318	1,318	---
Scholar support	243	294	256	-38
Public services	746	780	780	---
General administration	806	801	656	-145
Building requirements	128	75	75	---
Conference planning	467	---	300	+300
Total, Salaries and expenses	3,372	3,268	3,385	+117

The Committee recommends adjustments to the original fiscal year 1987 budget request to provide resources for conference planning, for which the Administration proposed no funding. The Committee recommends reductions of $38,000 in scholar support and $145,000 in general administration, with the reallocation of these resources to be used along with an increase of $117,000, to provide a total of $300,000 for conference planning. Despite reallocation of some of the resources requested by the Administration, the Wilson Center will be able to maintain the 35 fellowship years the Center believes are the critical mass of scholars necessary for the most effective intellectual life at the Center. The reduction in scholar support comes from resources requested for library and research. In respect to general administration, the bulk of the reduction comes from office automation because the Committee believes that the request for computers exceeds the need of the Center at this time.

The Woodrow Wilson Center is to use the funds for conference planning to supplement their fundraising efforts. Again, the Committee emphasizes that these funds are not a substitute for an aggressive outreach and fundraising effort. With the fiscal year 1988 budget request, the Center is to include a detailed discussion of how these funds have been utilized.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities was created by Congress in 1965. Since its establishment, it has received strong bipartisan support over the years both in Congress and in the White House. Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter, who were men of strongly different philosophies on the purpose and function of government, all approved the Congressional declaration that financial assistance for the arts and the humanities is a proper responsibility of the Federal Government in encouraging and enriching the human mind and spirit and in fostering the creativity of the American people. Those Presidents requested increased amounts in support of our cultural heritage and development in their budgets, and each year this Committee and the Congress overwhelmingly approved such increases.

In accordance with the Committee's continuing concern that the benefits of the arts and humanities appropriations be distributed equitably throughout the Nation, the Committee has increased funding for the State programs in the Arts from the requested level of $21,500,000 to $24,500,000 and in the Humanities from the requested level of $16,630,000 to $21,000,000.

The Committee has revised the bill language related to the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. This change makes it possible for the Endowments to propose reprogramings to increase administrative expenses if sequestration is implemented.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

With the encouragement of Presidents and the Congress the National Endowment for the Arts has done a first-rate job in carrying out the Congressional intention. It has followed the vision of those who wrote the report antecedent to the NEA legislation in which they said:

> The panel is motivated by the conviction that the arts are not for a privileged few but for the many, that their place is not on the periphery of society but at its center, that they are not just a form of recreation but are of central importance to our well-being and happiness. * * *

This year the Administration recommended an appropriation of $144,900,000 for fiscal year 1987, $20,761,000 less than the level approved in fiscal year 1986. The Committee believes the Administration recommendation is inadequate and recommends the amount of $165,661,000 which is last year's level.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1986	$136,437,000
Budget estimate, 1987	117,900,000
Recommended, 1987	136,661,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+224,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+18,761,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants				
Program Grants				
Artists-in-schools	5,308	4,800	5,300	+500
Educational program	87	---	---	---
Dance	8,847	7,300	8,847	+1,547
Design arts	4,286	3,800	4,286	+486
Expansion arts	6,673	5,480	6,616	+1,236
Folk arts	2,982	3,000	2,982	-18
Inter arts	3,076	2,800	3,036	+336
Literature	5,114	4,600	5,100	+500
Media arts	11,993	9,050	12,000	+2,950
Museums	11,302	9,100	11,400	+2,300
Music	12,236	9,600	12,236	+2,636
Opera/Musical theatre	4,241	3,100	4,200	+1,100
Locals test	2,187	2,200	2,100	-100
Theatre	10,818	9,200	10,800	+1,600
Visual arts	6,234	5,500	6,200	+700
Advancement	188	300	300	---
Subtotal, Program Grants	96,487	80,500	96,261	+15,761
State programs	24,457	21,500	24,500	+3,000
Subtotal, Grants	120,944	102,000	120,761	+18,761
Administrative Areas				
Policy planning & research	875	1,000	1,000	---
Administration	14,618	14,900	14,900	---
Subtotal, Administrative Areas	15,493	15,900	15,900	---
Total, Grants and Administration	136,437	117,900	136,661	+18,761

Of the $120,761,000 recommended for the support of projects and productions pursuant to section 5(c) of the Act, not less than 20 per centum shall be available for assistance to States.

The Committee has continued the initiative begun in fiscal year 1986 to make available the richness and vitality of our nation's cultural resources throughout our country to the greatest extent possible. The recommendation for media arts includes an increase of $2,950,000 above the requested level. Within this increase, $2,000,000 is for television programing and $950,000 for radio programing.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$29,224,000
Budget estimate, 1987	27,000,000
Recommended, 1987	29,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−224,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+2,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $29,000,000, a decrease of $224,000 below the 1986 appropriation level. Funds provided under this appropriation are available for matching gifts, bequests, and devises of money and other property received by the Endowment. Of the total provided, $9,000,000 is for Treasury funds. Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as definite funds provided under the salaries and expenses account except that they require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The Committee recommends a total of $138,641,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. This represents the level of the fiscal year 1986 appropriation.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$110,153,000
Budget estimate, 1987	97,440,000
Recommended, 1987	110,141,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−12,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+12,701,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants				
Program Grants				
Public Programs				
Media grants	8,864	7,000	8,900	+1,900
Museums and historical organizations	8,767	5,800	8,780	+2,980
Humanities programs for youth	745	---	---	---
Humanities programs for adults	1,889	2,000	2,000	---
Humanities projects in libraries	2,922	1,400	2,900	+1,500
Subtotal, Public Programs	23,187	16,200	22,580	+6,380
Education programs	16,401	15,150	16,400	+1,250
Fellowships and seminars	14,987	15,460	15,460	---
Research grants	16,401	15,700	16,400	+700
Subtotal, Program Grants	70,976	62,510	70,840	+8,330
State programs	21,086	16,630	21,000	+4,370
Office of preservation	3,976	4,000	4,000	---
Subtotal, Grants	96,038	83,140	95,840	+12,700
Administrative Areas				
Administration	14,115	14,300	14,301	+1
Total, Grants and administration	110,153	97,440	110,141	+12,701

The recommended appropriation of $110,141,000 includes $95,840,000 for program funds and $14,301,000 for administering all programs of the Endowment. The Committee will continue to allot funds for the various humanities disciplines including the media, museum, and library programs.

Of the $95,840,000 recommended for the support of projects and productions pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act, not less than 20 per centum shall be available for assistance to States.

The Committee commends the National Endowment for the Humanities for its program to preserve rare books and encourages the Endowment to increase its emphasis on this valuable program.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$28,488,000
Budget estimate, 1987	29,000,000
Recommended, 1987	28,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+12,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,500,000 for matching grants, of which $16,500,000 is for challenge grants and $12,000,000 is for Treasury funds.

Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as definite funds provided under the salaries and expenses account except that they require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

The purpose of challenge grants is to encourage new and increased sources of support on a continuing basis for our Nation's artistic and humanistic institutions. The challenge grants, which are of a limited duration, are an important complement to other Endowment program categories which provide ongoing support to groups of highest quality. If one takes into consideration the minimum three-to-one matching element of the challenge grants program, the amount of new money which would be available to cultural institutions during the time period for which funds are being provided should exceed $66,000,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$1,988,000
Budget estimate, 1987	
Recommended, 1987	3,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+1,512,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+3,500,000

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99-190 to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital. For fiscal year 1987, the Committee recommends $3,500,000 of the $5,000,000 authorized. These funds are to be divided evenly among 10 organizations as follows: Shakespeare Theater at Folger, Corcoran Gallery of Art, Phillips Gallery, Arena Stage, the National Building Museum, the National Capital Children's Museum, the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington Opera Society, Ford's Theater and the Washington Ballet.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$21,394,000
Budget estimate, 1987	330,000
Recommended, 1987	21,394,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	
Budget estimate, 1987	+21,064,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1987 is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) F.Y. 86 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Operating support grants	17,120	---	17,120	+17,120
Conservation grants	3,409	---	3,309	+3,309
Museum services board	70	---	70	+70
Program Administration	795	330	895	+565
Total, Institute of Museum Services	21,394	330	21,394	+21,064

Once again the Committee rejects the Administration's proposal to eliminate the Institute of Museum Services. Our nation's museums contain many of our nation's treasures. Their collections are incredible and overwhelming, containing objects and artifacts whose value cannot be estimated and whose loss would be irretrievable. The Committee believes that the nation's great treasures must be preserved for future generations and that the Federal Government should join with private benefactors to assure their permanence.

The Committee is impressed with the applicability of legislation establishing a National Park System to the nation's museums. In establishing the national parks, the Congress provided for "the conservation of the scenery and natural and historical objects, the wildlife and for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations". The Committee has been moving more and more toward conservation and preservation, toward recognizing the importance of protecting our resources and artifacts for future generations. We are taking care of our parks, our forests, our wilderness areas, our wild and scenic areas, our historic buildings, our archaeological discoveries. The action by Congress in establishing the Institute of Museum Services gives recognition to its determination to protect historic and irreplaceable objects in our museums. As Mr. Thomas D. Nicholson, who is Director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, testified before our Committee: "Our Museum is created in New York not as a New York museum, but as an American museum, as its name reflects. It is a national and international institution. The point is the nation needs it. They don't need just my museum. They need the ones they have, and perhaps even others in other fields".

The Committee agrees in truth and in fact. All the nation's museums constitute our national museum for this generation of Americans and for those to come in the future.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$380,000
Budget estimate, 1987	420,000
Recommended, 1987	420,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+40,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The Commission of Fine Arts is a permanent advisory agency created to give advice concerning aesthetic standards and matters of civic design involved in the orderly development of the City of Washington, and to furnish expert opinion on questions of art to the President, to the Congress and its committees, and to heads of various departments and agencies of the Federal and District of Columbia governments.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $420,000, the amount requested by the Administration. This recommendation assumes that the Commission will find a private sponsor for the printing of the 16th Street document and will utilize the $38,000 requested for that activity to hire an additional staff architect. The balance of the $38,000 is to be used to offset operating costs of the Commission.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$1,575,000
Budget estimate, 1987	1,417,000
Recommended, 1987	1,533,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−42,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+116,000

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Its mandate is to further the national policy of preserving historic and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Council advises the President and Congress on preservation matters and provides consultation on historic properties threatened by Federal action.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,533,000, an increase of $116,000 over the Administration's budget request for fiscal year 1987.

As in prior years, the Committee has had to increase funding to provide an adequate full-time equivalent level. The increase of $116,000 provides the necessary funding to restore six FTE's. The Committee feels that this FTE level will permit adequate review of the preservation aspects of areas which may be affected by Federal action, as well as achievement of an effective balance between the needs of historic preservation and other national needs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$2,696,000
Budget estimate, 1987	2,684,000
Recommended, 1987	2,684,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−12,000
Budget estimate, 1987	

The National Capital Planning Commission is the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the national capital area, having responsibility for preparing and updating the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and the Federal Capital Improvements Program for the National Capital Region. It also reviews local, State, and regional plans.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,684,000, the amount requested by the Administration. This level of funding will allow the Commission to continue operating in an efficient and effective manner.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$21,000
Budget estimate, 1987	
Recommended, 1987	5,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−16,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+5,000

The Commission, in conjunction with the Department of the Interior, is responsible for having plans prepared for completion of a suitable memorial to the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000, an increase of $5,000 over the budget request. This appropriation in conjunction with funds being carried over from prior years should provide the resources necessary to operate the Commission in fiscal year 1987.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$2,315,000
Budget estimate, 1987	2,437,000
Recommended, 1987	2,342,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+27,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−95,000

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation was established in 1972 to prepare and implement a plan to upgrade the area adjacent to Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House in a manner suitable to its ceremonial, physical, and historical relationship to the government and its overall role as the ceremonial corridor of the Nation's capital.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,342,000, a decrease of $95,000 to the Administration's fiscal year 1987 request. There is a corresponding increase of $95,000 in Public Development to replace funds reprogrammed in fiscal year 1986 for the Market Square project from the Indiana roadway project. The reduction in salaries and expenses is for positions other than full-time permanent (−$15,000), full-time permanent positions (−$40,000), travel and transportation of persons (−$5,000), and other services (−$35,000).

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$3,230,000
Budget estimate, 1987	3,774,000
Recommended, 1987	3,869,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	+639,000
Budget estimate, 1987	+95,000

The public development appropriation includes relocation assistance, public improvements, historic preservation and development rights, demolition, parks, and open spaces.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,869,000, an increase of $95,000 over the Administration's fiscal year 1987 budget request. This increase is to be used to replenish funds reprogrammed in fiscal year 1986 for the Market Square project from the Indiana roadway project. In addition to these funds, the Corporation is to utilize the $750,000 requested to recover a cost incurred in 1978 when PADC purchased the Lansburgh building and $45,000 of the funds requested in fiscal year 1987 for pedestrian lighting to complete the Indiana roadway project. These funds ($890,000) will avoid any further slippage in the scheduled completion of this project.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Appropriation enacted, 1986	$2,112,000
Budget estimate, 1987	2,057,000
Recommended, 1987	2,040,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1986	−72,000
Budget estimate, 1987	−17,000

The Holocaust Memorial Council was established in Public Law 96–388 with a mandate to provide appropriate ways for the nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance and to plan, construct and oversee the operation of a permanent living memorial/museum to the victims of holocausts.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,040,000, a reduction of $17,000 under the Administration's budget request for fiscal year 1987.

This reduction is comprised of decreases of $116,000 for the positions of Senior Deputy Director and Assistant Director, Communications which are unfilled positions which the Committee feels are not necessary at this time; $35,000 for museum development funds; and $1,000 for travel; and an increase of $135,000 to continue the archival project the Council entered into with the National Archives in fiscal year 1986.

Bill language is included which states that none of the funds appropriated shall be used for compensation for Executive Level V or higher positions. Language is also included which provides that the Chairman of the Council may waive any Council bylaw when the Chairman determines that such waiver is in the best interest of the Council, and that reimbursement will only be provided for travel approved by the Chairman of the Council.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends a general provision that section 1013 of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act will not be applicable to funds appropriated in this Act. The authority to establish reserves, provided in section 1002 of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act, is not affected by this proposal.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to Clause 1(b), Rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Operation of National Park System in Department of the Interior.	$15,158,000	Planning Development and Operation of Recreation facilities in Department of the Interior.	$15,158,000

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Fossil Energy Research and Development in Department of Energy.	2,074,000	Fossil Energy Construction in Department of Energy.	2,074,000
Fossil Energy Research and Development in Department of Energy.	437,000	Energy Security Reserve	437,000

Changes in Application of Existing Law

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations acts.

The bill provides that certain appropriations items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriation acts. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on the obligations of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds or administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

The committee has included limitations for official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Language is included in the various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities of those Federal agencies which require annual authorization or additional legislation which to date has not been enacted.

Language is included in various parts of the bill to transfer appropriations.

Language is included under the Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, requiring bonding of mining operations under the Mining Law of 1872 prior to approval of operations.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management provides that a portion of the revenue (25 percent) otherwise due to the Oregon and California grant land counties under permanent authority from revenues from the Oregon and California grant lands be used instead by the Bureau, the Forest Service, and the Federal Highway Administration for construction, operation, maintenance, and other improvements of the O&C lands. This language or similar language has been carried in annual appropriation acts since 1953.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Range improvements, to require grazing permittees to return profits received from transferring or assigning grazing allotments to the U.S. Treasury.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides for the protection of lands for the State of Alaska. This activity is not specifically authorized by law. The State currently does not have in-house capability to provide fire protection for selected lands patented to the State. The Bureau of Land Management provides fire protection for the State on a reimbursable basis.

Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides for surveys on lands other than those under the jurisdiction of BLM.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides that appeals to grazing allotments on public rangelands must be taken within thirty days after receipt of a final allotment.

Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides for payment of costs connected with using volunteers.

Language is included under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource management, allowing for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Without this language, the long-horned cattle would have to be removed from the refuge. Language is also included providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program and placing restrictions on staff and staff levels of the Office of Legislative and Congressional Affairs.

Language is included under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, for repair of damage to public roads; options for the purchase of land of not to exceed $1; installation of certain recreation facilities; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria. These provisions allow for a more efficient operation and management of the programs administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park system, to allow road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in the annual appropriation act since 1954.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park system, to preclude entering into future concessionaire contracts that do not include a termination for cause clause. Language is also included providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program and placing restrictions on staff and staff levels of the Office of Legislative and Congressional Affairs.

Language is included under National Park Service, Construction making the amount provided for improvements to the George Washington Parkway contingent upon funds being made available to add an additional lane to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, to allow for the transportation of children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System; for options for the purchase of land at not to exceed $1; for procurement and delivery of medical services in park units; for use of helicopters and motorized equipment to remove feral horses and burros at Death Valley National Monument; and for emergency law enforcement situations.

Language is included in the Administrative provisions, National Park Service, to prevent funds appropriated to the National Park Service from being used to add industrial facilities to the list of National Historic Landmarks without the consent of the owner, or to issue a request for proposals to lease Glen Echo National Park, or to plan or implement the closure of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, allowing the recovery of costs associated with special use permits and the crediting of reimbursements to the current appropriation; and preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until 30 legislative days have elapsed from the time the Congress is notified of the plans.

Language is included under the National Park Services, Administrative provisions, directing the Secretary of the Interior to process claims of the licensees of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, and specifying eligibility for claimants.

Language is included under Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations, and research, permitting the acceptance of contributions from other sources to carry out cooperative projects; and allowing the recording of obligations against accounts receivable in cooperative projects with State or local governments.

Language is included under Geological Survey, Administrative provisions, for the reimbursement of the GSA for security guard services; for contracting for topographic maps and geophysical or other surveys; to allow retention of receipts from the sale of maps to be available for printing and distribution of maps by the Survey; for payment of costs associated with the services of volunteers; and for the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Language is included under Minerals Management Service, Leasing and royalty management, providing for deduction of collection expenses from onshore leasing receipts prior to distribution of the receipts, and for the acceptance of contributions from other sources for the purposes of the appropriation.

Language is included under Bureau of Mines, Administrative provisions, to allow the sale of metal or mineral products manufactured in pilot plant projects and for the acceptance of contributions from other sources and for cooperative projects.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and technology, to allow use of performance bond forfeitures by the regulatory authority to conduct reclamation activities.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, to limit the administrative expenses associated with RAMP type agreements entered into by the States to 15 percent. Language is also included which prohibits the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement from awarding reclamation grants to States which do not have an adequate penalty assessment and violator information system or are not adequately enforcing section 521(a) of Public Law 95-87. In addition, language is included specifying that none of the funds may be used to implement a cost-sharing matching program. Moneys provided under Section 402(g)(3) are to be apportioned on the basis of the abandoned mine land inventory with priority given to protection of health, safety, general welfare and property from extreme danger of adverse effects of coal mining practices.

Language is included under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, for advance payments to Indian schools and business enterprises. Language is also included to prohibit BIA funds from being used to match programs funded under the Vocational Educational Act of 1963 as amended, prohibiting general assistance payments to Alaska Natives in the State of Alaska, and prohibiting the use of funds to move the Northern California agency without reprograming approval and providing for certain funds to remain available for two fiscal years.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, providing that funds appropriated for use by the Secretary to construct homes and facilities for Navajo families may be used for counseling and other related relocation activities.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Road construction, to allow up to 5 percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority to cover management and supervision costs and providing that funds for an Indian road in Oklahoma shall be available only when the State makes available the balance of the funding.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal trust funds, to appropriate funds from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Administration of Territories, authorizing Territorial governments to make purchases through the General Services Administration, and requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial governments by the General Accounting Office.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, for grants to the High Commissioner and Judiciary of the Trust Territory; authorizing the government of the Trust Territory to make purchases through the General Services Administration; requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Trust Territory government by the General Accounting Office; and providing that the Bikini Trust fund shall be available for relocation to any location.

Language is included under Office of the Secretary, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices.

Certain transfers are permitted under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to meet unforeseen emergencies, including fire suppression, earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, Office of Surface Mining emergency enforcement of State regulatory programs, and emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95-87. This language requires that the funds used must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior to consolidate services and receive reimbursement for said services.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued by GSA for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to restrict leasing within the Outer Continental Shelf Georges Bank—North Atlantic planning area and prohibit changing the name of Mount McKinley.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior outlining review by the Secretary of the Interior of the proposals presented by the co-chairmen of the negotiating team and delaying certain aspects of lease sales 91 and 95 "the Northern and Southern California planning areas.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, prohibiting the use of funds for the Great Hall of Commerce; allowing funds to be used to buy insurance on vehicles in Canada and Mexico; and prohibiting use of funds for certain employee details.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, adding a new subsection to section 5 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act stating that new vessels, rigs, platforms or other structures are to be built from articles, materials or supplies at least 50 percent of which have been mined, produced or manufactured in the United States. The language also provides for the fabrication of these items in the United States unless a waiver is obtained from the Secretary of the Interior.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Miles City fish hatchery to the State of Montana, and designating the Laurel Highlands National Recreational Trail as part of the Potomac Heritage Trail and providing for Congressional review of any Westlands Water District Settlement.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior to name the George M. O'Brien Visitor Center in the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, and providing for a land exchange in Berkeley, Illinois.

Language is included in the Forest Service, Acquisition of lands to complete exchanges, and Acquisition of lands for national forest special acts, to provide that revenues and funds deposited are made available for appropriation.

Language included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, permits funds previously appropriated to be recovered from receipts deposited on the applicable National forest. These funds, when recovered, may be spent and recovered on any National forest.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office. Language is also provided to allow for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands, and to provide that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent a change in the Forest Service appropriation structure without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and making funds available to comply with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and for a Youth Conservation Corps program.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Office of International Cooperation and Development for work in foreign countries.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prohibit transfer of funds among appropriations without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; and to prohibit transfers of funds to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture without approval of the Chief of the Forest Service.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative Provisions providing for settlement of claims from a forest fire in the Black Hills National Forest.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Clean coal technology, requiring an informational solicitation for projects and a report to Congress.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Fossil energy research and development, which places a limitation on the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas; and which also provides for a cost-shared program in magnetohydrodynamics.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Energy conservation, which provides for a cost-shared program on energy efficient steel production processes, which prohibits the annual collection of industrial energy consumption data, and which provides an energy research facility subject to authorization and peer review.

Language is included under SPR petroleum account, Department of Energy, requiring a minimum fill rate for the Reserve.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, requiring a triennial manufacturing energy consumption survey.

Language is included under Administrative provisions, Department of Energy, limiting programs of price supports or loan guarantees to what is provided in appropriation acts; providing for the transfer of funds to other agencies of the Government; providing for retention of revenues by the Secretary of Energy on certain projects; requiring certain contracts be submitted to Congress prior to implementation; allowing acceptance of contributions and carrying out cooperative projects; and providing for emergency transfer of funds to the Emergency preparedness appropriation.

Language is included under Health Resources and Services Administration, Indian health services, for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field and purchase of reprints; for purchase and erection of portable buildings; to provide that contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years; and to provide for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, with limitations on types of projects.

Language is included under Health Resources and Services Administration, Indian health facilities, for the purchase of trailers.

Language is included under Health Resources and Services Administration, Administrative provisions, providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities; and allowing the Indian Health Service to seek subrogation of various claims for compensation.

Language is included under Health Resources and Services Administration, Administrative provisions, providing that no funds shall be available for initial lease of permanent structures, and to prevent the Indian Health Service from billing Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed to implement a specific policy.

Language is included under Health Resources and Services Administration, Administrative provisions, providing for special retention pay, and prohibiting changes in resource allocation methodology without approval of the Appropriations Committees and specifying that certain funds shall not be subject to certain travel limitations.

Language is included under Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, Salaries and expenses, prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available; limiting funds for legal services and prohibiting use of funds for services of anyone who has been registered as a lobbyist for the Commission; and establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected replacement residence off of the Navajo reservation.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, to allow for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations and providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers.

Language is included in the bill under the Smithsonian Institution, Restoration and renovation of buildings, to permit the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price; and to permit the transfer of expenditure of funds for construction or maintenance of an access to the Whipple Observatory.

Language is included under Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park, and Restoration and renovation of buildings, Smithsonian Institution, to construct facilities by contract or otherwise.

Language is included under the National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, for payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising, and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, to perform work by contract or otherwise; and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Grants and administration prohibiting a reprograming for an increase in administration unless a sequestration order is implemented.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Matching grants, to allow for the obligation of current and preceding fiscal years' funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Language is included under National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs, which eliminates the selection panel and distribution formula.

Language is included in the bill under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Institute of Museum Services, Salaries and expenses, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and United States Holocaust Memorial Council, to restrict hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher.

Language is included under United States Holocaust Memorial Council, Holocaust Memorial Council, to permit persons other than Council members to be members of committees of the Council without cost to the Federal government, and to permit the Chairman to waive any bylaw when he determines that such waiver is in the best interest of the Council and to specify that employees may be reimbursed for travel only when approved by the Chairman of the Council.

Title III—General provisions contains language carried in previous appropriations acts, which places limitations on the use of funds in the bill for the export of unprocessed timber from the United States unless it is determined that the timber is surplus to domestic needs. In addition, language included in the bill limits the use of funds for the leasing of oil and natural gas by noncompetitive leasing within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest and prohibits use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions to prohibit the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any officer or employee.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions to prohibit activities related to mineral leasing in designated wilderness areas and specified categories of wilderness study areas, including Bureau of Land Management wilderness study areas, and to prohibit oil, gas or geothermal leasing in the designated areas of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions to allow the Secretaries of Interior, Energy, Agriculture and Smithsonian Institution to enter into contracts with State and local governmental entities for services related to fire suppression in any units under their jurisdiction.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill, and prohibiting personnel ceilings except as provided by law.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds for planning, conducting or supervising deer hunting on the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds by the Department of the Interior or the United States Forest Service to implement the proposed jurisdictional interchange program.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions establishing a market-based grazing fee for domestic livestock grazing on public rangelands.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the study of the sale or transfer of the Naval Petroleum reserves out of government control.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions which provides that section 1013 of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act shall not apply to funds appropriated in this Act.

Compliance With Rule XIII—Clause 3

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

At the end of section 5 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1334), as amended by section 204 of Public Law 95-372, insert the following new subsection:

(j)(1) Any vessel, rig, platform, or other structure used for the purpose of exploration or production of oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf south of 49 degrees North latitude shall be built—

(A) in the United States; and

(B) from articles, materials, or supplies at least 50 percent of which, by cost, shall have been mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States.

(2) The requirements of paragraph (1) shall not apply to any vessel, rig, platform, or other structure which was built, which is being built, or for which a building contract has been executed, on or before October 1, 1985.

(3) The Secretary may waive—

(A) the requirement in paragraph (1)(B) whenever the Secretary determines that 50 percent of the articles, materials, or supplies for a vessel, rig, platform, or other structure cannot be mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States; and

(B) the requirement in paragraph (1)(A) upon application, with respect to any classification of vessels, rigs, platforms, or other structures on a specific lease, when the Secretary determines that at least 50 percent of such classification, as calculated by number and by weight, which are to be built for exploration or production activities under such lease will be built in the United States in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1)(A).

Five-Year Projection of Outlays

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In thousands]

Budget authority	$8,247,192
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1987	5,538,057
Fiscal year 1988	2,107,865
Fiscal year 1989	465,126
Fiscal year 1990	116,111
Fiscal year 1991 and future years	29,033

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following information was provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office. The bill will not affect existing law levels of budget authority, budget outlays, spending authority, revenues, tax expenditures, direct loan obligations, or primary loan guarantee commitments.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(D) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In thousands]

New budget authority	$710,401
Fiscal year 1987 outlays resulting therefrom	$332,454

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1986 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1987

[Becomes available automatically under ealier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

	New budget authority enacted, fiscal year 1986	New budget authority estimates, fiscal year 1987	Fiscal year 1987 estimate compared with fiscal year 1986 enacted
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior - Indefinite			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	729,000	936,000	+207,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands	2,399,000	2,582,000	+183,000
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes	552,000	580,000	+28,000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties	-2,940,000	40,100,000	+43,040,000
Special acquisition of lands and minerals (authority to borrow)	1,300,000	1,300,000	---
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management	590,000	625,000	+35,000
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales	432,000	750,000	+318,000

Payment to counties under national wildlife refuge fund	4,590,000	4,590,000	---
Operations and maintenance of quarters	19,420,000	20,904,000	+1,484,000
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	555,000	555,000	---
Delaware Water Gap, Route 209 operations	681,000	681,000	---
Payments to Alaska National Petroleum Reserve	4,392,000	---	-4,392,000
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service	30,000	30,000	---
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing	574,391,000	550,686,000	-23,705,000
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,914,000	2,000,000	+86,000
Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs	4,689,000	---	-4,689,000
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems	19,000,000	20,000,000	+1,000,000
Power systems, Indian irrigation projects	30,000,000	32,000,000	+2,000,000
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance	57,420,000	55,000,000	-2,420,000
Total, Payments to State and local governments	720,144,000	733,319,000	+13,175,000
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	5,359,000	5,600,000	+241,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1986 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1987—Continued

[Becomes available automatically under ealier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

	New budget authority enacted, fiscal year 1986	New budget authority estimates, fiscal year 1987	Fiscal year 1987 estimate compared with fiscal year 1986 enacted
Migratory bird conservation fund	14,400,000	14,400,000	---
Proposed for later transmittal	---	(2,100,000)	(+2,100,000)
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects	200,000	200,000	---
Operation, management, maintenace, and demolition of Federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park	5,000	5,000	---
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	2,450,000	2,450,000	---
Total, Receipts applied to operations	22,414,000	22,655,000	+241,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States	120,829,000	95,000,000	-25,829,000
Land acquisition (contract authority)	30,000,000	30,000,000	---
Proposed 86 rescission; 87 later tarnsmittal	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	---
Total, Department of the Interior	893,387,000	880,974,000	-12,413,000

Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Payments to States and local governments (indefinite):			
Payments to States, National Forests Fund (25 percent fund)	212,241,000	298,036,000	+85,795,000
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties)	716,000	716,000	---
Payments to counties, national grasslands	14,661,000	10,954,000	-3,707,000
Adjustment for Gramm-Rudman	-9,788,000	---	+9,788,000
Total, Payments to States and local governments	217,830,000	309,706,000	+91,876,000
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite)	45,960,000	47,835,000	+1,875,000
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl) (indefinite)	96,000	100,000	+4,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements (indefinite)	96,000	100,000	+4,000
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service (indefinite)	21,926,000	15,434,000	-6,492,000
Timber salvage sales	22,968,000	20,713,000	-2,255,000
Tongass timber supply fund	49,573,000	45,815,000	-3,758,000
Operations and maintenance of quarters	4,881,000	5,400,000	+519,000
Total, receipts applied to operations	145,500,000	135,397,000	-10,103,000
Total, Department of Agriculture - Forest Service	363,330,000	445,103,000	+81,773,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1986 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1987—Continued

[Becomes available automatically under ealier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

	New budget authority enacted, fiscal year 1986	New budget authority estimates, fiscal year 1987	Fiscal year 1987 estimate compared with fiscal year 1986 enacted
Department of the Interior			
Compact of Free Association	92,193,000	116,350	-92,076,650
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal Funds	1,348,910,000	1,326,193,350	-22,716,650
TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior - Indefinite			
Land and resource management	600,000	600,000	---
Contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service	4,165,000	4,165,000	---
Sport Fish Restoration	122,167,000	161,465,000	+39,298,000
Donations, National Park Service	13,197,000	8,825,000	-4,372,000
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service	8,000	8,000	---
Contributed funds, U.S. Geological Survey	500,000	500,000	---
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines	500,000	500,000	---

Cooperative fund, Papago	1,060,000	1,150,000	+90,000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes	428,457,000	466,453,000	+37,996,000
Total, Department of the Interior	570,654,000	643,666,000	+73,012,000
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	149,898,000	197,616,000	+47,718,000
Reforestation trust fund	28,710,000	30,000,000	+1,290,000
Total, Department of Agriculture	178,608,000	227,616,000	+49,008,000

1/ Merged with the National Forest System appropriation in accordance with P.L. 99-190.

Other Agencies - Indefinite			
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:			
Gifts and donations (Arts)	19,000	19,000	---
Gifts and donations (Humanities)	200,000	200,000	---
Smithsonian Institution:			
Endowment challenge fund	---	150,000	+150,000
Canal Zone biological area fund	143,000	119,000	-24,000
Donations, advisory council on historic preservation	5,000	5,000	---
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation:			
Gifts and donations	2,623,000	---	-2,623,000
Total, other agencies	2,990,000	493,000	-2,497,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Trust Funds	752,252,000	871,775,000	+119,523,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1986	New budget (obligational) authority, adjusted fiscal year 1986	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1987	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with— New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1986	Bill compared with— Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1987
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management						
Management of lands and resources	396,175,000	379,139,000	379,085,000	380,370,000	-15,805,000	+1,285,000
Construction and access	1,395,000	1,335,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-195,000	---
Payments in lieu of taxes	104,370,000	99,882,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	+630,000	---
Land acquisition	2,286,000	2,188,000	---	850,000	-1,436,000	+850,000
Oregon and California grant lands	55,777,000	53,379,000	51,160,000	54,260,000	-1,517,000	+3,100,000
Range improvements	10,000,000	9,570,000	8,506,000	8,506,000	-1,494,000	---
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite)	4,247,000	4,247,000	5,195,000	5,195,000	+948,000	---
Miscellaneous trust funds	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---
Total, Bureau of Land Management	574,350,000	549,840,000	550,246,000	555,481,000	-18,869,000	+5,235,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
Resource management	299,415,000	286,529,000	285,127,000	306,500,000	+7,085,000	+21,373,000
Construction and anadromous fish	21,168,000	20,258,000	3,113,000	21,113,000	-55,000	+18,000,000
Migratory bird conservation account	14,910,000	14,323,000	---	3,000,000	-11,910,000	+3,000,000
Land acquisition	42,799,000	41,061,000	1,500,000	33,225,000	-9,574,000	+31,725,000
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	5,611,000	5,370,000	5,645,000	5,645,000	+34,000	---
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	383,903,000	367,541,000	295,385,000	369,483,000	-14,420,000	+74,098,000
National Park Service						
Operation of the national park system	637,466,000	610,634,000	655,482,000	628,875,000	-8,591,000	-26,607,000
National recreation and preservation	11,029,000	10,555,000	9,547,000	10,904,000	-125,000	+1,357,000
Historic preservation fund	24,795,000	23,729,000	---	24,200,000	-595,000	+24,200,000
Construction	117,286,000	112,408,000	29,114,000	75,989,000	-41,297,000	+46,875,000
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(10,300,000)	(10,300,000)	---	(12,500,000)	(+2,200,000)	(+12,500,000)
Land acquisition and state assistance	97,810,000	93,604,000	15,270,000	101,100,000	+3,290,000	+85,830,000
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-28,710,000	-28,710,000	---	---	+28,710,000	---

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	4,771,000	4,566,000	4,771,000	4,771,000	---	---
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	248,000	237,000	---	250,000	+2,000	+250,000
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Commission	75,000	72,000	---	75,000	---	+75,000
Total, National Park Service	864,770,000	827,095,000	714,184,000	846,164,000	-18,606,000	+131,980,000
Geological Survey						
Surveys, investigations, and research	430,769,000	412,306,000	395,500,000	423,220,000	-7,549,000	+27,720,000
Minerals Management Service						
Leasing and royalty management	167,210,000	160,029,000	160,300,000	162,893,000	-4,317,000	+2,593,000
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing	---	---	800,000	---	---	-800,000
Total, Minerals Managmeent Service	167,210,000	160,029,000	161,100,000	162,893,000	-4,317,000	+1,793,000
Bureau of Mines						
Mines and minerals	133,449,000	127,711,000	107,100,000	126,429,000	-7,020,000	+19,329,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement						
Regulation and technology	85,142,000	81,502,000	100,880,000	99,078,000	+13,936,000	-1,802,000
(Rescission)	-210,000	-210,000	---	---	+210,000	---
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	206,141,000	197,277,000	190,520,000	232,720,000	+26,579,000	+42,200,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	291,073,000	278,569,000	291,400,000	331,798,000	+40,725,000	+40,398,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian Programs	921,132,000	882,779,000	862,060,000	892,328,000	-28,804,000	+30,268,000
Construction	102,948,000	98,418,000	59,155,000	86,066,000	-16,882,000	+26,911,000
Road construction	---	---	---	2,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000
Payment to the Alaska Native Escrow account	7,830,000	7,493,000	---	---	-7,830,000	---
Tribal trust funds:						
Definite amount	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-3,000,000	---
Revolving fund for loans (limitation on direct loans)	(16,300,000)	(15,599,000)	(16,320,000)	(16,320,000)	(+20,000)	---
Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund	2,197,000	2,103,000	2,485,000	2,652,000	+455,000	+167,000
Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund (limitation on guaranteed loans)	---	---	(30,000,000)	---	---	(-30,000,000)
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,038,107,000	994,793,000	924,700,000	984,546,000	-53,561,000	+59,846,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1986	New budget (obligational) authority, adjusted fiscal year 1986	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1987	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with— New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1986	Bill compared with— Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1987
Territorial and International Affairs						
Administration of territories	79,894,000	76,459,000	71,529,000	78,874,000	-1,020,000	+7,345,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	19,171,000	76,455,000	13,050,000	14,340,000	-4,831,000	+1,290,000
Compact of Free Association	210,840,000	210,840,000	27,920,000	36,170,000	-174,670,000	+8,250,000
Total, Territorial Affairs	309,905,000	363,754,000	112,499,000	129,384,000	-180,521,000	+16,885,000
Departmental Offices						
Office of the Secretary	43,151,000	41,296,000	42,816,000	42,482,000	-669,000	-334,000
Office of the Solicitor	20,256,000	19,385,000	20,800,000	21,255,000	+999,000	+455,000
Office of Inspector General	16,117,000	15,424,000	16,300,000	16,300,000	+183,000	---
Construction Management	775,000	742,000	684,000	684,000	-91,000	---
Office of the Secretary (special foreign currency program)	994,000	951,000	---	---	-994,000	---
Total, Departmental Offices	81,293,000	77,798,000	80,600,000	80,721,000	-572,000	+121,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:						
New budget (obligational) authority	4,274,829,000	4,159,436,000	3,632,714,000	4,010,119,000	-264,710,000	+377,405,000
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(10,300,000)	(10,300,000)	---	(12,500,000)	(+2,200,000)	(+12,500,000)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
Forest research	125,525,000	120,127,000	111,481,000	129,183,000	+3,658,000	+17,702,000
State and private forestry	57,799,000	55,321,000	24,871,000	57,671,000	-128,000	+32,800,000
National forest system	1,214,001,000	1,168,924,000	894,488,000	996,687,000	-217,314,000	+102,199,000
Construction	224,222,000	214,654,000	195,197,000	192,409,000	-31,813,000	-2,788,000
Timber receipts transfer to General Fund	(-55,491,000)	(-102,765,000)	(-86,815,000)	(-86,815,000)	(-31,324,000)	---
Timber purchaser credits	---	---	(154,321,000)	---	---	(-154,321,000)

Land acquisition	32,566,000	31,356,000	3,206,000	42,936,000	+10,370,000	+39,730,000
Operation and maintenance of recreation facilities	---	---	52,000,000	---	---	-52,000,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	777,000	744,000	966,000	966,000	+189,000	---
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	20,000	20,000	895,000	895,000	+875,000	---
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,798,000	3,798,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	+2,000	---
Miscellaneous trust funds	89,000	85,000	90,000	90,000	+1,000	---
Total, Department of Agriculture	1,658,797,000	1,595,029,000	1,286,994,000	1,424,637,000	-234,160,000	+137,643,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Energy Security Reserve (rescission) 1/	(-6,900,000,000)	(-6,900,000,000)	---	---	(+6,900,000,000)	---

1/ Rescission not included for comparison purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Clean Coal Technology (by transfer):						
Fiscal year 1986	(99,400,000)	(99,400,000)	---	---	(-99,400,000)	---
Fiscal year 1987	(149,100,000)	(149,100,000)	---	---	(-149,100,000)	---
Fiscal year 1988	(149,100,000)	(149,100,000)	---	---	(-149,100,000)	---
Subtotal, Clean Coal Technology Reserve	(397,600,000)	(397,600,000)	---	---	(-397,600,000)	---
Fossil energy research and development	310,971,000	296,954,000	82,767,000	314,512,000	+3,541,000	+231,745,000
(By transfer)	(13,015,000)	(13,015,000)	(2,511,000)	(2,511,000)	(-10,504,000)	---
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	13,586,000	13,002,000	127,108,000	122,177,000	+108,591,000	-4,931,000
Energy conservation	446,721,000	427,512,000	39,433,000	231,825,000	-214,896,000	+192,392,000
Economic regulation	24,475,000	23,423,000	21,850,000	23,400,000	-1,075,000	+1,550,000
Emergency preparedness	6,008,000	5,750,000	6,044,000	6,044,000	+36,000	---
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	112,365,000	107,533,000	---	147,433,000	+35,068,000	+147,433,000
SPR petroleum account	---	---	---	331,000,000	+331,000,000	+331,000,000
Energy Information Administration	60,318,000	57,724,000	59,651,000	60,361,000	+43,000	+710,000
Alternative fuels production	1,020,360,322	1,020,360,322	---	---	-1,020,360,322	---
Appropriation for debt reduction	-1,020,360,322	-1,020,360,322	---	---	+1,020,360,322	---
Total, Department of Energy	974,444,000	931,898,000	336,853,000	1,236,752,000	+262 308,000	+899,899,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Indian health services	831,694,000	821,265,000	722,378,000	836,336,000	+4,642,000	+113,958,000
Indian health facilities	46,665,000	46,198,000	---	54,921,000	+8,256,000	+54,921,000
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	878,359,000	867,463,000	722,378,000	891,257,000	+12,898,000	+168,879,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1986	New budget (obligational) authority, adjusted fiscal year 1986	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1987	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with— New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1986	Bill compared with— Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1987
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education						
Indian education	67,071,000	64,187,000	75,729,000	67,236,000	+165,000	-8,493,000
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES						
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission						
Salaries and expenses	22,356,000	21,395,000	22,335,000	22,335,000	-21,000	---
Smithsonian Institution						
Salaries and expenses	176,995,000	169,384,000	190,061,000	189,318,000	+12,323,000	-743,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program)	2,485,000	2,378,000	---	---	-2,485,000	---
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	5,518,000	5,281,000	4,851,000	4,851,000	-667,000	---
Restoration and renovation of buildings	11,009,000	10,536,000	12,828,000	12,113,000	+1,104,000	-715,000
Construction	3,976,000	3,805,000	7,500,000	6,095,000	+2,119,000	-1,405,000
Subtotal	199,983,000	191,384,000	215,240,000	212,377,000	+12,394,000	-2,863,000
National Gallery of Art						
Salaries and expenses	33,587,000	32,108,000	34,607,000	34,607,000	+1,020,000	---
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings	3,244,000	3,139,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	-844,000	---
Subtotal, National Gallery of Art	36,831,000	35,247,000	37,007,000	37,007,000	+176,000	---

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars						
Salaries and expenses	3,372,000	3,227,000	3,266,000	3,363,000	+11,000	+117,000
Payment to the endowment challenge fund	994,000	994,000	---	---	-994,000	---
Subtotal, Woodrow Wilson Center	4,366,000	4,221,000	3,266,000	3,383,000	-983,000	+117,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	241,180,000	230,852,000	255,513,000	252,767,000	+11,587,000	-2,746,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities						
National Endowment for the Arts						
Grants and administration	120,948,000	115,148,000	102,000,000	120,761,000	-187,000	+18,761,000
Administrative expenses	15,489,000	15,423,000	15,900,000	15,900,000	+411,000	---
Subtotal	136,437,000	130,571,000	117,900,000	136,661,000	+224,000	+18,761,000
Matching grants	29,224,000	27,967,000	27,000,000	29,000,000	-224,000	+2,000,000
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	165,661,000	158,538,000	144,900,000	165,661,000	---	+20,761,000
Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Fund						
Salaries and expenses	298,000	285,000	---	---	-298,000	---
National Endowment for the Humanities						
Grants and administration	96,038,000	91,823,000	83,140,000	95,840,000	-198,000	+12,700,000
Administrative expenses	14,115,000	13,508,000	14,300,000	14,301,000	+186,000	+1,000
Subtotal	110,153,000	105,331,000	97,440,000	110,141,000	-12,000	+12,701,000
Matching grants	28,488,000	27,263,000	29,000,000	28,500,000	+12,000	-500,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	138,641,000	132,594,000	126,440,000	138,641,000	---	+12,201,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs						
Grants	1,988,000	1,988,000	---	3,500,000	+1,512,000	+3,500,000
Institute of Museum Services						
Grants and administration	21,394,000	20,474,000	330,000	21,394,000	---	+21,064,000
Total, National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities	327,982,000	313,879,000	271,670,000	329,196,000	+1,214,000	+57,526,000
Commission of Fine Arts						
Salaries and expenses	380,000	364,000	420,000	420,000	+40,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1986	New budget (obligational) authority, adjusted fiscal year 1986	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1987	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
					New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1986	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1987
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation						
Salaries and expenses	1,575,000	1,507,000	1,417,000	1,533,000	-42,000	+116,000
National Capital Planning Commission						
Salaries and expenses	2,696,000	2,580,000	2,684,000	2,684,000	-12,000	---
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission						
Salaries and expenses	21,000	20,000	---	5,000	-16,000	+5,000
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation						
Salaries and expenses	2,315,000	2,215,000	2,437,000	2,342,000	+27,000	-95,000
Public development	3,230,000	3,091,000	3,774,000	3,869,000	+639,000	+95,000
Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	5,545,000	5,306,000	6,211,000	6,211,000	+666,000	---
United States Holocaust Memorial Council						
Holocaust Memorial Council	2,112,000	2,021,000	2,057,000	2,040,000	-72,000	-17,000
Total, title II, Related Agencies: New budget (obligational) authority	4,182,518,000	4,036,501,000	2,984,261,000	4,237,073,000	+54,555,000	+1,252,812,000
RECAPITULATION						
Total, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations:						
New budget (obligational) authority	8,457,347,000	8,195,937,000	6,616,975,000	8,247,192,000	-210,155,000	+1,630,217,000
Rescission	(-28,920,000)	(-28,920,000)	---	---	(+28,920,000)	---
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(10,300,000)	(10,300,000)	---	(12,500,000)	(+2,200,000)	(+12,500,000)

(Limitation on direct loans)	(16,300,000)	(15,599,000)	(16,320,000)	(16,320,000)	(+20,000)	---
(Timber receipt transfer to general fund)	(-55,491,000)	(-102,765,000)	(-86,815,000)	(-86,815,000)	(-31,324,000)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	---	---	(30,000,000)	---	---	(-30,000,000)
(By transfer)	(13,015,000)	(13,015,000)	(2,511,000)	(2,511,000)	(-10,504,000)	---
TITLE I -DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management	574,350,000	549,840,000	550,246,000	555,481,000	-18,869,000	+5,235,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	383,903,000	367,541,000	295,385,000	369,473,000	-14,420,000	+74,098,000
National Park Service	864,770,000	827,095,000	714,184,000	846,164,000	-18,606,000	+131,980,000
Geological Survey	430,769,000	412,306,000	395,500,000	423,220,000	-7,549,000	+27,720,000
Minerals Management Serivce	167,210,000	160,029,000	161,100,000	162,893,000	-4,317,000	+1,793,000
Bureau of Mines	133,449,000	127,711,000	107,100,000	126,429,000	-7,020,000	+19,329,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	291,073,000	278,569,000	291,400,000	331,798,000	+40,725,000	+40,398,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,038,107,000	994,793,000	924,700,000	984,546,000	-53,561,000	+59,846,000
Territorial and International Affairs	309,905,000	363,754,000	112,499,000	129,384,000	-180,521,000	+16,885,000
Secretarial Offices	81,293,000	77,798,000	80,600,000	80,721,000	-572,000	+121,000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	4,274,829,000	4,159,436,000	3,632,714,000	4,010,119,000	-264,710,000	+377,405,000
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
Forest Service	1,658,797,000	1,595,029,000	1,286,994,000	1,424,637,000	-234,160,000	+137,643,000
Department of the Treasury	(-6,900,000,000)	(-6,900,000,000)	---	---	(+6,900,000,000)	---
Department of Energy	974,444,000	931,898,000	336,853,000	1,236,752,000	+262,308,000	+899,899,000
Indian Health	878,359,000	867,463,000	722,378,000	891,257,000	+12,898,000	+168,879,000
Indian Education	67,071,000	64,187,000	75,729,000	67,236,000	+165,000	-8,493,000
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission	22,356,000	21,395,000	22,335,000	22,335,000	-21,000	---
Smithsonian	199,983,000	191,384,000	215,240,000	212,377,000	+12,394,000	-2,863,000
National Gallery of Art	36,831,000	35,247,000	37,007,000	37,007,000	+176,000	---
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	4,366,000	4,221,000	3,266,000	3,383,000	-983,000	+117,000
National Endowment for the Arts	165,661,000	158,538,000	144,900,000	165,661,000	---	+20,761,000
Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Fund	298,000	285,000	---	---	-298,000	---
National Endowment for the Humanities	138,641,000	132,594,000	126,440,000	138,641,000	---	+12,201,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	1,988,000	1,988,000	---	3,500,000	+1,512,000	+3,500,000
Institute of Museum Services	21,394,000	20,474,000	330,060	21,394,000	---	+21,064,000
Commission of Fine Arts	380,000	364,000	420,000	420,000	+40,000	---
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	1,575,000	1,507,000	1,417,000	1,533,000	-42,000	+116,000
National Capital Planning Commission	2,696,000	2,580,000	2,684,000	2,684,000	-12,000	---
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission	21,000	20,000	---	5,000	-16,000	+5,000
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	5,545,000	5,306,000	6,211,000	6,211,000	+666,000	---
Holocaust Memorial Council	2,112,000	2,021,000	2,057,000	2,040,000	-72,000	-17,000
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	4,182,518,000	4,036,501,000	2,984,261,000	4,237,073,000	+54,555,000	+1,252,812,000
Grand total	8,457,347,000	8,195,937,000	6,616,975,000	8,247,192,000	-210,155,000	+1,630,217,000